THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No 104. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SPEECH OF SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Speaker of the House on the Political Situation—Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Six to Find the Nation United—Who are to be Admitted to Congress from the South, Etc.

From the New York Papers of to-day.

At the Union League Club House in Union Square, at a reception given to Speaker Colfax on Monday evening, after the delivery of his lecture at Irving Hall, at about 10 o'clock, Mr. John Jay, the President of the Club, upon taking the Chair, introduced Mr. Colfax to the meeting.

Mr. Colfax, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF MR. COLFAX.

It is easy, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Union League Club, when trebly armed with the merits of a good cause, to bear or answer the attacks of enemies; but it is always difficult to reply to the cordial greetings and the partial language of valued friends. Faithful as I have always striven to be to principle and duty, the long-continued confidence of my immediate constituents has been both an incentive and a reward. But when gentlemen, conspicuous as yourselves in this great metropolitan city, identified with this noble organization on which the Government leaned in the darkest hours of trial and peril, join with them in this indorsement, I scarcely know what words to use as a fitting acknowledgment, and can only say "would that I were worthier." We scarcely realize (and must speak again of Our Country as in the lecture halls an hour ago), how rapidly and yet how gloriously we are making history; but posterity will read it on the open pages of our country's annals. Six years ago—how brief it seems—but a fraction of an individual's life—but a breath in the life of a nation—the banners of rebellion waved over hostile armies and stolen forts from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the onlooking world predicted the certain downfall of the Republic. Now, thanks to our gallant armies and their gallant commanders—Grant the inflexible—Sherman the conqueror—Sheridan the invincible—and all their fearless compatriots on sea and shore, but one flag waves over the land—the flag that Washington loved, and that Jackson, and Scott, and Taylor adorned with their brilliant victories—the flag dearer to us in all its hours of peril than when gilded by the sunshine of prosperity and fanned by the zephyrs of peace, at last triumphant, unquestioned, unassailed. Six years ago millions of human beings, born on American soil, created by the same Divine Father, destined to the same eternal hereafter, were subject to sale like the swine of the sty or the beasts of the field, and our escutcheon was dimmed and dishonored by the stain of American slavery. To-day auction-blocks and manacles and whipping-posts are, through God, things of the past, while the slave himself has become the citizen, with the freeman's weapon of protection, the ballot, in his own right hand. (Applause.) Nor can we forget, while rejoicing over this happy contrast, the human agencies so potential in its accomplishment. First and conspicuous among the rest rises before my mind the tall form of a martyred President, whose welcome step no mortal ear shall ever listen to again. Faithful to his oath, faithful to his country, faithful to the great armies his word called to the field, he never swerved a hair's breadth from his determination to crush this mighty Rebellion, and all that gives it aid and comfort and support. (Applause.) Unjustly and bitterly denounced by his enemies and yours as an usurper and despot, compared to Nero and Caligula, and all other tyrants whose base deeds blacken the pages of history, your noble League stood by him amid this tempest of detraction, cordially and to the end; and you have now your abundant vindication and reward. Though the torch of slander was lit at every avenue of his public life while he lived, the civilized world became mourners at his coffin; and with those libellous tongues hushed, our whole land enshrines his memory to-day with the Father of the Country he saved. Again, when in the very crisis of the nation's agonies, he struck with the battle-axe of the war power against slavery as the cause of all our woes, you stood by him upholding his hands and strengthening him in that eventful conflict. Enemies assailed you with epithet and invective. You were called negro worshippers, fanatics, and radicals. But on the stump, at the polls, and in Congress we all faced the issues fearlessly, and the world-accursed system went down forever and forever. (Applause.) No thanks to our opponents for this beneficent consummation. But, even our enemies being our judges, how magnificently are we endowed! Who dares now wag his tongue against it? Who repeats the slanders heaped upon you as it were but yesterday? Not one! Not one! Yours was the contest; you bore the opprobrium; and yours the victory. And your children, and your children's children will rise up to call you blessed, because you dared, despite the wrath of traitors South and the invectives of your opponents North, to strike this giant army from turret to foundation stone, even amid the agonies and throes of civil war, and to crush it out in this fair land forever. But other duties to the country yet remained to be performed; and you, and those who thought with you, girded your loins for the work. The Thirty-ninth Congress, the noblest and most patriotic body of men I have ever seen assembled at the Capitol during my dozen years of public service, wisely rejecting the ill-advised policy of an Executive whose highest ambition and desire seem to have been to destroy the party that has elevated him to power, proposed a Constitutional amendment, embodying great principles, that they deemed should be embodied irreversably in the national Constitution as fitting guarantees for loyal reconstruction. Although endorsed overwhelmingly by the loyal States at the ballot-box, the Rebel States, hardening their hearts, spurned and rejected it, and scoffed at its framers and endorsers. And then guided, as I believe, by the same Providence which gave our armies victory after victory, as soon as the nation had written "Liberty for all" upon her banners, Congress enacted the Military Reconstruction bills of March 2 and March 24, opening the ballot-boxes to the loyal regardless of race or color, disfranchising for the present the leaders of the Rebellion, and laying down the terms, and the only terms on which the rights forfeited by this bloody war could be resumed. And this firmness and devotion to the right is bringing forth its legitimate fruit with an alacrity unexpected to many, and with an acquiescence expected by but few, the vast majority in the South are ignoring all their life-long prejudices, and hastening to accept these terms. Nor need I say to you that, having carefully and hastily elaborated these laws, having passed them and then repassed them over the inevitable veto of the Executive, the great party which has thus become responsible for them intend to stand by them faithfully and literally, if their terms are complied with by the Rebel States in good faith and without evasion. (Applause.) They would be branded with dishonor and their fame tarnished forever if they did not. But it is a party whose plighted word to the people has never been broken, and will not be now. I regret, indeed, that Mr. Sumner's amendment requiring provisions in the new Constitutions for universal education as a condition of Reconstruction, did not prevail; but I hope the good sense of the Southern people will establish it voluntarily, ensuring them a warmer welcome as they return to the Council Board. But I cannot omit, in passing, to state that one of the essentials of the Reconstruction policy is the election of Congressmen who can honestly and truthfully take the oath required by law. We should have been faithless and worthy of the "slow unmoving finger of scorn," if this essential had not been insisted on inflexibly. When the waves of treason swept over all that region, there were a faithful few who refused to bow the knee to Baal. Branded as traitors to the Confederacy because they would not surrender their birthright, they never swerved from their allegiance. Punished by confiscation and robbery, threatened with outrage and death, they never faltered; and where they could no longer live peacefully at their homes, they fled to the mountains, the caves, and the swamps, and said, "Welcome confiscation, robbery, exile, or death; but we stand by the Stars and Stripes to the last drop of our blood and the last beat of our hearts." (Applause.) God bless these faithful Union men. They are to lead back these States, clad in new robes of Liberty and Justice; and we should have had "Anathema Maranatha" written on our door-sills if we had abandoned them in our hour of victory. I cannot doubt the future of the great party which has won these triumphs and established these principles. It has been so brilliantly successful, because it recognized Liberty and Justice as its cardinal principles; and, because scorning all prejudices and defying all opprobrium, it allied itself to the cause of the humble and the oppressed. It sought to enfranchise, not to enchain; to elevate, not to tread down; to protect, never to abuse. It cared for the humblest rather than for the mightiest; for the weakest rather than the strongest. It recognized that the glory of States and nations was justice to the poorest and feeblest. And another secret of its wondrous strength was, that it fully adopted the striking injunction of our murdered chief:—"With malice towards none, with charity for all, but with firmness for the right, as God gives us to see the right." (Applause.) Only last month the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in defending his Reform bill, which holds the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope, exclaimed:—"This is a nation of classes, and must remain so." If I may be pardoned for replying, I would say:—"This is a nation of freemen, and must remain so." (Applause). Faithful to the traditions of our fathers in sympathizing with all who long for the maintenance or advancement of liberty in Mexico or England, in Ireland or Crete, and yet carefully avoiding all entangling alliances or violations of the law, with a recognition from ocean to ocean, North and South alike, of the right of all citizens, bound by the law to share in the choice of the law-maker, and thus to have a voice in the country their heart's blood must defend. Our centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will find us as an entire nation, recognizing the great truths of that immortal Magna Charta; enjoying a fame wide as the world, and eternal as the stars; with a prosperity that shall eclipse in the future all the brightest glories of the past.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Colfax was greeted with renewed applause. The meeting then adjourned, for the purpose of giving the members an opportunity of being introduced to their distinguished guest. A collation was then proposed, and the festivities were prolonged till a late hour.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S CHARGE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT IN RICHMOND.

FIVE BLACK MEN IN THE JURY BOX—EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD—THE FORTHCOMING TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS, ETC.

RICHMOND, May 6.—The United States Circuit Court met to-day, at half-past three o'clock P. M., Judge Underwood presiding. The Grand Jury were sworn, and John Minor Botts appointed foreman. Major Kennedy, the Assistant District Attorney, was present. Mr. Chandler, the District Attorney, had gone to New York to consult with Mr. Evarts, one of the counsel retained by the Government in the expected trial of Jefferson Davis. The question of the prisoner's rendition to the civil authorities on the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Uunderwood will be decided, it is supposed, to-day, in Cabinet meeting. Up to Saturday last the Secretary of War declined to issue any instructions on the subject to General Burton, in command of Fortress Monroe. The Judge's charge was listened to with great interest by a densely crowded courtroom. The following is the charge:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—The circumstances surrounding us demand devout thanksgiving to Almighty God that we, the friends and representatives of the Government of the United States, who last year were threatened with destruction and hunted by assassins in this city for attempting to execute the laws of our country, can now meet in conscious security under the wings of the starry banner which our patriotic Congress has raised for our protection; that we are permitted to meet in this building of everlasting granite, so emblematic of the power and strength of our Government, standing alone and unharmed amid the great conflagration that swept as with a besom of destruction all around it. And what solemn associations are suggested by reflecting that in the very rooms we now occupy, dwelt the fiery soul of treason, rebellion, and civil war, and hence issued the fell spirit which starved, by wholesale, prisoners for the crime of defending the flag of our common country, assassinated colored soldiers for their noble and trusting labors in behalf of a cause that had as yet only promised them protection, burned towns and cities with a barbarity unknown to Christian countries, scattered yellow fever and smallpox among the poor and helpless, and finally struck down one of earth's noblest martyrs to freedom and humanity. Another subject of thanksgiving is presented in the very constitution of your body, furnishing ocular evidence that the age of lust and class cruelty is departed, and the new era of equality and justice breaking through the clouds of persecution and prejudice is now dawning upon us: and, strangest of all, that this city of Richmond should be the spot of earth to furnish this gracious manifestation. Richmond, the beautiful and abandoned seat of the Rebellion, looking as comely and specious as a goodly apple or a gilded sepulchre, where bloody treason flourished its whip of scorpions. Richmond, where the slave trade so long held high carnival; where the press has found the lowest depths of prodigacy; where licentiousness had ruled until probably a majority of births were illegitimate or without the forms of law, where the fashionable and popular pulpit had been so prostituted that its full fed ministering gay Lotharios generally recommended the worship of what they most respected—pleasure, property, and power—corresponding to the pagan and mythological ideas of Bacchus, Mammon and Mars:—

> Gods brutal, partial, passionate, unjust,
> Whose attributes were rage, revenge, and lust.
> It was as if the fiends prevailed
> Against the seraphs they assailed;

and fixed on heavenly marshals; or, in professional language, have packed juries instead of drawing them from a box of names selected by other officers, as is done in most of the States, there was danger of getting the indifferent persons upon the panel; but the care and rare judgment which our marshals have always shown in their selections, prove my fears unfounded; and I am truly gratified to find so many gentlemen of public and private worth upon the present jury. We so often hear from treasonable sources around us,

> Charges thrones should dwell.
> The freed inheritors of hell.
> So formed for joy,
> So cursed the causes that destroy.

But we are reminded that where sin abounded grace may much more abound, and in the light of recent changes may we not hope a material and moral future for this city of Richmond in strong contrast with its awful and atheistic past, and in harmony with the salubrity of its climate, the poetic beauty of its scenery, and the magnificence of its water powers? I have sometimes feared that by the usages of this State, which have given the selection of jurors to the sheriffs, and of cruel acts passed by Congress since the beginning of the war; acts which we are called upon to enforce, that it is well, perhaps, for one moment to consider the utter falsehood of such charges, and to find on examination the unparalleled clemency and forbearance of the victorious Government, which but for the cost of the Rebellion, would now be felt only in its protection and its blessing. While it has heretofore been the common law of all nations, our own included, to punish treason by death, it was reserved for the American Congress, in the midst of a gigantic rebellion, on the 17th day of July, 1862, to reduce that punishment, if the courts should see fit, to fine and imprisonment. Again, it has been the usage of all nations, in peace as well as war, to make the wrongdoer, even in the most trivial trespasses, respond out of his property to the full amount of the damages he has committed—a practice and usage also of victorious governments in all ordinary wars; and yet we have seen a patriot statesman, venerable alike for his age and for the blessings of education, culture, and improvements he had conferred upon his State and country—a statesman greatly eminent among his fellow legislators, and by common consent of successive Congresses acknowledged as a leader and father, with a deference that neither Clay, Fox, the Pitts, nor even Cicero had ever known, this noble man we have seen assailed with a bitterness and falsehood peculiar to the authors of and leaders of the Rebellion, its pimps and apologists. And for what? Why, for proposing that a few of those who had been chiefly instrumental in filling the land with woe and mourning, and debt and taxation, and who, like the late Secretary of the Rebel finances, had made millions by blockade running, and by her speculating upon the general distress, should out of their princely estates contribute one-tenth of the damages they had done, and at the same time expressly exempting from penalty all the great masses of those who had been drawn into the late war. This humane statesman also proposes not to punish any with that extreme rigor usual in civil wars, and not even to the extent exacted by every European nation in ordinary foreign wars. Were such moderation and clemency ever before so abused and insulted! May this grandest old statesman of our country and age, this honor to humanity and light among the nations, still continue to live notwithstanding the advance of years and disease, and may we yet be guided by his wisdom and beneficence until the great questions now pending shall be decided in the interest of peace, progress, and freedom. I regret, gentlemen, that I cannot encourage you with the hope of a short or light session, as I am informed by the District Attorney that your labors may be considerable. The unmitigated disloyalty which animates so large a portion of our newspaper press in this State is producing such effect upon the public morals, especially in creating a disposition by frauds and perjury to escape taxation necessary for the support of the Government, in encouraging the circulation of counterfeit money; and it is feared that the anxiety to vote at the approaching elections by persons engaged in the late Rebellion, is about to produce an immense amount of labor for our Grand Juries. On this subject I may have occasion to address you more at length on a future occasion. Your attention is particularly called to an abuse which has assumed an alarming aspect in this city as a relic of the old barbarism of slavery; I mean the brutal rejection of a great laboring and useful class of the people from the street cars. Under the act of Congress commonly called the Civil Rights bill, there is an undoubted remedy for such outrages. Chartered transportation companies owe impartial duties to the public, and the gross wrongs complained of deserve your indignant reprobation. I know the matter has been arranged by the Commanding General with his usual great prudence and judgment, but is, from its nature, a mere temporary settlement, and needs confirmation by the legal sanction of courts and juries. I only ask that you add your weight to what has been so well and wisely done by the General. If any of your number know of any violation of law, it is your duty to report to the body, which should be always sixteen in number, and the assent of twelve is required to find a true bill.

The *Examiner* has information that the session of the Court will be prolonged until the adjournment of the Supreme Court, when Chief Justice Chase will come here and preside at the trial of Mr. Davis.

L. H. Chandler, the Prosecuting Attorney, is now in New York, consulting with Mr. W. M. Evarts, Mr. Davis' counsel, about the trial.

Mr. Davis will probably be brought here on Saturday, and then held by the civil authorities till the trial.

Chief Justice Chase is expected here next week.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Magilton Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Pierce and Brewster—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

The Court reassembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the examination of witnesses for the Commonwealth was resumed.

Margaret Hirst—I live at No. 1306 Shippen street; when this occurred I was sitting at my front window; I saw the prisoner talking to Mr. Magilton; he led Mr. Magilton inside; I kept my eye on the door, and saw Mr. Magilton come out very much excited; he went to the barber's; the prisoner came out right after him; I saw no one come out or go into the house for half an hour before this.

Cross-examined—If anybody had gone in or come out during that half hour I might have seen them, had I been looking; I noticed the manner of the prisoner; I thought there was something wrong inside, for he was waving his hand towards the inside; went up Shippen street the second time he came out; the first time he walked towards Thirteenth street.

Rebecca Smith, colored—I live in the rear of No. 1313 Shippen street; I was sitting on my front step, on Shippen street, half hour before Mr. Magilton came up; I did not see any person pass in or out during that half hour; he tried the door for a few minutes, and then it was opened; I saw him come out afterwards; he said, "Mrs. Smith, my God! my wife is murdered; come in and see what you can do;" I went in, and saw Mrs. Magilton lying upon her back with her throat cut; the prisoner was at the kitchen door; I asked him who he was and what he was doing there; he said, "I am a friend of the family;" I said to Mr. Magilton, "Who is he? have him arrested!"

Cross-examined—The prisoner did not say what he was doing there, but he volunteered to go for the doctor, Coroner, or whoever was wanted; he was calm and collected; I said, "You ought to be arrested; what are you doing here?" I did not hear Mr. Magilton express any suspicion of the prisoner.

Henry Forsythe—Adam Magilton came to my house on the afternoon of April 25, with a pair of spectacles, about 2 o'clock; as near as I could guess he remained about an hour.

Nathaniel Nesmith—I live back of No. 1328 Shippen street; I saw the prisoner about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, opposite Mr. Magilton's door, near the tree-box.

Cross-examined—He was dressed in dark clothes; he was looking up the street towards Broad; I identify him by his person, his size; he had on a high silk hat.

Robert Buck—I saw the prisoner on the day of this murder; he came into my place on Broad street and asked me what time it was, and I told him to look at the clock; he looked at the clock, and went down Shippen street.

Cross-examined—I saw the prisoner about half an hour after that; I had a good look at him, and I identify him by his appearance.

Martha Dobbins—I live at No. 1312 Shippen street; nearly opposite Magilton's; I saw the prisoner about ten minutes after 2 o'clock that afternoon, standing on Magilton's step; I saw him place his hands on the door knob; my attention was drawn away for an instant; when I looked again he had disappeared; I do not think he could have gone fifteen steps either way without having been seen by me.

Cross-examined—When I next saw him he was coming down Shippen street, about an hour and a half afterwards, with Officer McCullen.

Officer McCullen, Sr., sworn.—I went with him to Magilton's house; I asked Mr. Magilton if he knew this man, and he said, "I do;" the prisoner was standing by the Shippen street door, and when I looked around he was gone.

Cross-examined—The prisoner came for and went back with me.

Officer McCullen, Jr.—I arrested the prisoner; I took him to Magilton's and searched him; then to the Station House and locked him up; I was there when Lieutenant Hampton searched him; in the yard I found a small clot of blood; we searched the well, and a boy went down; he found a razor; we hauled him up and I took the razor from him; it was partly shut.

James Gallon—I am the boy who went down into the well; I found the razor, and the officer took it from me.

Lieutenant Hampton—I searched the prisoner when he was brought to the Station House; I recognize these notes, from the mark that I made upon them; I found them in a valise at the Monitor House, also an empty razor case.

Chief Detective Lamon—The razor was handed to me at Magilton's house; I delivered it to Dr. Levis, No. 1104 Arch street; I took a piece of the neck of the dress, several pieces of the underclothing, and also some of the blood from the carpet, to the Doctor.

Adam Magilton recalled—I found upon my wife's person the purse she usually carried her money in; there was nothing in it except a ten cent note.

Henry J. Mickley—I am Mrs. Magilton's son-in-law; she was at my house on Wednesday evening, April 24; she brought some stockings for my father, and I gave her two $2 notes, greenbacks, and rather ragged; I don't know whether these are the notes or not.

Dr. Richard Levis—The articles presented for examination were some dark spots on a painted surface of wood, some human hair, an upper set of artificial teeth, and the razor; the spots on the wood were not blood; the stains on the hair, clothing, and teeth were blood; on the outside of the razor handle I will not positively say there was blood, but upon the inside there was abundant evidence of the presence of the blood of a mammal.

Adam Meanock—I live at No. 205 S. Front street; I know the prisoner; he stopped at my house; he told me on the Saturday preceding the murder that he had a good razor, and I asked him to lend it to me; I shaved with it and handed it back to him, and he told me to put it behind the bar; I next saw that razor at the Station House.

Cross-examined—When I put the razor behind the bar, I went away to wash myself; when I returned, the razor was gone; I asked him if he had taken it, and he said he had.

Mrs. Mickley—I am a daughter of Mrs. Magilton; when my husband gave my mother the two $2 notes, she put them in her purse and took them away.

Here the Commonwealth closed. The Court adjourned at 8½ o'clock.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Kilgore asked that the witnesses who testified on the part of the Commonwealth remain in Court until they can be examined on the part of the defense.

The Court directed the witnesses to remain.

Mr. Warriner opened for the defense. He said:—May it please the Court and gentlemen—I arise on the present occasion to address you under circumstances which are almost overwhelming. The prisoner at the bar is to be tried for the greatest of crimes. I am not unmindful of the circumstances that surround this case, that have been laid before you under such circumstances, many of them, as to force almost a conclusion upon your minds, as the case now stands, that there is no hope for this man. I shall attempt neither to deceive myself nor to deceive nor mislead you. I believe you, gentlemen of the jury, to be men of intelligence, fair minded, disposed to weigh the case, all the evidence that shall be produced, with all the consideration that the importance of the case demands at your hands. You are to investigate questions of fact, and decide upon them upon your oaths; upon the most solemn obligations that you can take. You are to inquire whether this man is guilty of murder, and that is all. The very hasty manner in which we have been pressed in preparing this defense is one that operates with peculiar hardship, not simply upon counsel, for I have no complaint to make for myself. I am willing, in a cause where a human life is at stake, to work night and day, without sleep and without food, that I may be in some measure helpful to the unfortunate; that I may in some degree lighten the immense load that rests upon the shoulders of that poor man. For, I tell you, that of all the men whose faces I have looked into since this trial, I have not seen one who was so indifferent as the prisoner. The lads at the Court-house door look at me with more anxious and inquiring faces, and more feeling for the prisoner. If I know anything of physiognomy, if I can judge anything from the looks of a man, he is, to-day, more indifferent to the result of the trial than his counsel. I propose, first, to consider the circumstances of this case, if we can believe the testimony that has been recited before you. There are some facts that are beyond denial. None of us pretend to deny that Mrs. Dorcas Magilton was inhumanly killed in her peaceful, humble dwelling, on the afternoon of the 25th of April, 1867. None of us deny that on that occasion the persons who have been summoned here upon the witness stand were present immediately after; that they saw the dead body; that they saw the blood; that they saw the mangled head; that they saw the overturned chair, and the open door. All these circumstances are unquestionably true. Neither is it denied that George W. Winnemore was then in that house when the poor wounded and injured husband, whose heart-strings have been wrung in such a way as I pray God may never again occur in this or any other community, returned. It is possible for a man to murder a poor old woman for four dollars. We expect to prove that this man was not in the habit of having money. The Commonwealth has failed to prove that fact. We will also show that the fence in the back yard can be scaled, and that it was scaled several times that day. The prisoner is suffering, and has been suffering from disease, engendering illusions and hallucinations, ever since he was a child. He was discharged from the army on account of insanity. Mr. Warriner cited a case of a murder that occurred some years ago in New York. A man saw another stabbing his wife, and he snatched the weapon from him and caught his wife in his arms. The assassin escaped. He gave the alarm, and an officer entered and saw him with the dagger in his hand. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and hung. Years afterwards the true murderer confessed the crime, and the innocence of the man was established. I believe that the test in all cases of this kind, the simple practical test, to decide whether it be true that this man was sane or insane when this act was committed, is the test of disease.

Mr. Warriner went on to quote different authorities on the subject of insanity, giving their definitions of it. Can there be such a thing as responsibility without power? The books are full of cases where persons have been told, as they say, by "spirits" to destroy a favorite and loved child, and have prayed to be placed beyond the power of injuring it. If you convict an insane man and put the whole machinery of the law in operation that you may crush him, you do the community no good, you stop no such murders as these—you rather violate that sacredness of human life which may perhaps even to the insane man be of some restraint. A conviction in this case can be justified upon no other principle than that the man was responsible and sane. If you find that he was not, your verdict must be not guilty, because of insanity. The true test is mental disease, and that may be indicated by disease of the body which results in disease of the mind, or by any of those peculiarities which attach themselves to the insane.

There is not a particle of evidence that this man made any attempt to escape. The murderer, as a sane man, must have known that if he cut that woman's throat, and blood flowed, there was a liability that the blood would be the telltale that would bring him to the bar of justice. The insane man, incited by the spirit of frenzy, which may have been more or less instigated, not by the want of hanging of Gottlieb Williams, but by the example that had been presented by the public papers—his mind, frenzied in that way, might very naturally pursue the same course. The cutting of the throat, I submit, was an act of insanity, when the victim lay before him mangled and dead from the effects of the blow already inflicted.

We will also prove that the prisoner has attempted to commit suicide six or seven times, and that he is afflicted with a disease that instigates this. Not a particle of blood was found upon the prisoner's clothes.

Mr. Mann objected to the counsel's remarks, as not being an opening but an argument; the time had not come for that yet. He thought the gentleman had exceeded his opening, and was now prematurely arguing the case, and requested the Court to restrain him.

Mr. Warriner replied that this was one of the most difficult defenses to establish, and that where the counsel had been pushed to trial with such uncalled-for haste as has been exercised in this case, a little indulgence surely should be allowed them; but he thought this was a matter in which it was necessary to dwell at length upon the subject in order that the jury might more fully understand the nature of the defense and evidence when it should be submitted to them.

Judge Pierce said that the legal office of an opening was to state the facts expected to be proven, and the law and philosophy as applicable to them, and that the Court thought that counsel should not be limited as to the time in which they were to lay these matters plainly before the jury, and therefore the Court would allow the gentleman to proceed.

Mr. Warriner resumed his remarks: We shall show you that this man was an epileptic; that he was afflicted with a suicidal mania; that he was melancholy and dejected; that he believed that he was acted upon by spirits; that he was laboring under a hallucination; that the victim of this murder was in the habit of painting and portraying pictures (picture shown), under what she stated was a kind of a spirit influence, and that this poor crazy man whenever he beheld these pictures was immediately affected—thrown into a condition of utter delusion and hallucination, or whatever you please to call it—he was affected with immediate, shuddering as though something entered into the very marrow of his bones, producing quick and pungent pain, and that he immediately slunk away—went out of the presence of the pictures.

[Winnemore, during this part of the address, turned his eyes, which had been throughout the morning intently fixed upon his counsel, away into the corner of the dock, and did not raise them again until the pictures had been replaced again upon the table.]

In conclusion, the counsel said that when he had shown these facts, and established this insanity, he thought the jury would render a verdict of not guilty.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was then commenced.

Adam Magilton sworn—I have seen the prisoner at our house in the presence of my wife; he was there three or four times since he returned from the war; he was there three times during the last three weeks while I was there; I am often out; my wife was friendly to the prisoner; I never saw them quarrel; I have never known him to come to the house, complaining to be sick, and my wife put her hands on his head to cure it; I never knew her to put her hands on his head and pass them around it; (several pictures were shown to the witness), he recognized them as his wife's paintings; there are about fifty about the house; half a dozen hang up in the parlor at home.

Q. How did your wife claim to paint those pictures? Objected to, and withdrawn.

Witness resumed—The prisoner loafed around there, and when dinner was ready my wife asked him to sit down.

Roxanna Winnemore sworn—I am the mother of the prisoner; he had the first epileptic fit when about three years of age; at seven years of age he fell down a flight of nine granite steps, and cut his forehead; the gash was about two inches in length; Dr. Rorer was called to attend him; he said the skull had been fractured.

Q. From that gash did you have fears of future attacks of epilepsy?

Objected to and sustained.

The physician is dead; my son afterwards had attacks of epilepsy; this result was in accordance with what the physician told me (objected to, but the witness had uttered it); I never took particular notice of the length of time when he had epileptic fits; I couldn't say how many he has had in six hours; there has been insanity in his father's family; death occurred from it; my son went to live with a family in Delaware when he was about eleven years of age; he went to Mr. Woodhull's, at a place called Little Creek, Dover, Del.; he lived with him a number of years, until Mr. Woodhull died; he has lived away from home most of the time since he was eleven years of age; he afterwards went to Bloomington, Illinois; he lived with Rev. Mr. D. Townsend; he enlisted in the army the first year of the war; staid until it was over; he wrote letters to me while in the army.

Q. In these letters did he state anything about these attacks. Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness resumed—My son, on his return from the army, made frequent attempts to take his life; on two occasions, I think, he took laudanum, and he suffered two or three days from the effects; I know of no others, only what I heard people say; I never received any letters from him from the Indian frontier; I received several letters purporting to have been written by him while in the hospital; his father has been dead nearly twelve years; the prisoner will be twenty-three years of age next December.

[*Continued on the Fifth Page.*]

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Wretchedness and Poverty Prevailing—Desire for Annexation to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The Victoria *Colonist*, the oldest and most widely circulated journal on Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, says, editorially, on April 30, that nine out of every ten men in the colony, on account of their present state of wretchedness and poverty, would welcome annexation to the United States. The remarks were called forth by a rumor that England was about to sell her possessions on the Pacific to the United States.

Registry of the City of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The registry of the City of Washington is completed. About 15,500 is the entire number, of which there is a majority of 960 white voters.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another Fenian Found Guilty

"Lodger Franchise" Agreed to.

France and Prussia Still Arming.

LONDON, May 7—Noon.—Consols, 91⅛. Erie Railroad shares, 42. Illinois Central, 75½. U. S. 5-20s, 71½.

Pig Iron, 52s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—Noon.—Cotton quiet at 11⅛@11¼d. for uplands, and 11⅝d. for Orleans middling.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Corn 43s. 9d. per quarter.

Provisions unchanged.

Spirits of Turpentine, 36s. Common rosin, 6s. 9d.; fine, 14s.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

This Afternoon's Commercial Report.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—2 P. M.—The Cotton market is quiet, and quotations are without change.

Corn has declined 3d. since the opening, and is now quoted at 43s.

Naval Stores are tending downwards. Fine Rosin has declined to 13s.

LONDON, May 7—2 P. M.—Sugar is steady at 24s.

At this hour American securities are quoted as follows:—United States Five-twenties, 71½; Illinois Central, 75¼; Erie Railroad, 41½; Consols, 91¼ for money.

THE REFORM BILL.

THE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS AN AMENDMENT.

LONDON, May 7—2 P. M.—The Government has accepted the liberal amendment to the Reform bill, providing for lodger franchises.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE MAN CONDEMNED.

LONDON, May 7—2 P. M.—A despatch from Dublin announces that McCafferty, who has been on trial in that city for treason, has been found guilty.

THE WAR PROSPECT.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA STILL ARMING.

LONDON, May 7.—Notwithstanding the preliminaries looking to the preservation of peace, France and Prussia are both rapidly arming. This course is producing distrust and alarm in financial circles here and elsewhere.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS—SHIP NEWS, ETC.

QUEENSTOWN, May 7—2 P. M.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York on the 27th ult., arrived here to-day on her way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—2 P. M.—Despatches from Queenstown state that the ship J. R. Keeler, Captain Delano, from Liverpool for New York, recently put in there leaking.

CORK, May 7—2 P. M.—The barque Venus, from Penarth, Wales, bound to New York, put into this port to-day leaky.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—2 P. M.—Intelligence has been received that the brig Marshall, Captain Lee, had been condemned at Lagos.

Fire in Cleveland—The Weather.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—O. W. Crawell's cooperage was burned last night. Loss from five thousand to eight thousand dollars. Insured for three thousand dollars.

The weather is cold and a hail storm is now prevailing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 91; Reading, 103⅝; Canton Company, 43¾; Erie, 62¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 11¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 73; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96⅝; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 68⅝; Illinois Central, 114; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 93¼; Hudson River, 96½; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107⅝; do. of 1864, 105¼; do. of 1865, 106; do. new issue, 107⅞; Ten-forties, 99⅛; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅛; all others, 107⅛; Sterling Exchange 9⅞; at sight, 10½. Gold, 137¾. Money, 5@6 per cent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in fair demand. July, 1865, 5 20s sold at 107⅞, no change; 1864 5-20s at 105⅛, no change; and August 7·30s at 106⅛, no change. 99 was bid for 10-40s; 105⅛ for June 7·30s; 111 for 6s of 1881. City loans were also in fair demand. The new issue sold at 101⅞; and old do. at 96⅞, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51 04-100@51, a slight decline on the closing prices last evening; Camden and Amboy at 130⅞, no change; Lehigh Valley at 56⅞, no change; and Pennsylvania at 53⅛, dividend off, an advance of ⅛; 28⅞ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60⅛ for Germantown; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 44⅞ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19⅛; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 61 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 30⅞ for Green and Coates; and 24 for Girard College.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53⅞, no change; and Susquehanna Canal at 15⅜@15⅞, an advance of ⅛; 30⅛ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 56⅞ for Delaware Division.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 57⅛. 116 was bid for Third National; 237⅛ for North America; 154 for Philadelphia; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 32⅞ for Manufacturers'; 69 for City; and 63 for Union.

Coal shares were in good demand. 3 was bid for New York and Middle; 5 for Fulton; and 3⅛ for Big Mountain.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137⅞; 11 A. M., 137⅞; 12 M., 138¼; 1 P. M., 138⅛, an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening.

—The Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank have this day declared a dividend of six per centum, payable on demand.

—The Directors of the Union National Bank have declared a dividend of six per centum, payable on demand.

—The Directors of the Consolidation National Bank have declared a dividend of six per centum, payable on demand.

—The Directors of the Girard National Bank have declared a half-yearly dividend of six per centum, payable on demand.

—The Directors of the Kensington National Bank have this day declared a half-yearly dividend of twelve per centum, payable on demand.

—The Directors of the Manufacturers' National Bank have declared a dividend of five per centum.

—The Corn Exchange National Bank Directors have declared a dividend of seven per centum for the last six months, which is payable at once.

—The Directors of the Second National Bank of this city have declared a half-yearly dividend of five per centum, payable on demand.

—The Directors of the Southwark National Bank have declared a dividend of eight per centum.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Speculators confident that cheap money alone will stimulate an advance will do well to examine the prices of leading English railways, and of leading French speculative corporations, before making large engagements. With protracted cheap money their roads and corporations show a decrease in price similar to that noticed in the fancies of Wall street."

ENGLISH RAILWAY SHARES.

	April 5, 1856.	April 5, 1867
London and Worthwestern	121⅝	116
Great Western	59¼	40⅝
Midland	128⅝	112¼
Northeastern (Berwick)	109	102
Lancashire and Yorkshire	121⅝	123
Great Northern	122	113¾

FRENCH STOCKS.

The Comptoir d'Escompte 500-franc shares, which stood April 5, 1866, at 805 francs, had sunk April 5, 1867, to 745 francs; while those of the Credit Industriel et Commerciel had receded from 680 francs, April 5, 1866, to 625 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Societe de Depots et Comptes Courants from 565 francs, April 5, 1866, to 550 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Credit Mobilier from 685 francs, April 5, 1866, to 410 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Credit Mobilier Espagnol from 361½ francs, April 5, 1866, to 265 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Suez Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1866, to 350 francs, April 5, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 7-30s..Jy	105⅞	45 sh Leh N stk	53⅝
$150 do...Je	105⅝	40 do	53⅝
$500 do...Au	106⅛	100 sh Susq Cl	15⅝
$5000 5-20s '65..Jy..cp	107⅞	100 do	15⅝
$1000 City 6s, New	101⅞	100 do...b60	15⅝
$1300 do..RR	96⅞	100 sh Read R...s10	51·44
$1000 Susq Bds	65	200 do...b30	52
$500 N Penna 6s	88	100 do...b10	52
21 sh Com'l Bk	57⅝	100 do...b5	52
5 sh C & Am R	130⅞	100 do...b60	52
58 sh Leh V R...ls	56⅞		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; do. 1862, 107⅞@108; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅞@106⅛; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@107⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅞; do. 7·30s, August, 106@106⅛; do., June, 105⅛@105⅞; do., July, 105⅛@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119½; do., July, 1864, 118⅛@118⅞, do., Aug. 1864, 118@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 117@117⅛; do., December, 1864, 116@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 113⅛@113⅞; do., Aug., 1865, 112⅛@112⅞; do., September, 1865, 112@112⅛; October, 1865, 111⅛@112. Gold, 137⅞@137⅞. Silver, 131@132⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111@111⅛; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅞@108; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅛; do., 1865, 105⅞@106⅛; do. new, 107⅞@107⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106⅛; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 13⅛; August, 1865, 12⅛; September, 1865, 11⅞; October, 1865, 11⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Holders of Flour are very firm in their views, and in some instances an advance is asked, which buyers are reluctant to accede to. The demand is wholly from the home consumers, who operate very cautiously. The sales reach 800 barrels, including superfine at $9·50@10·25, extras at $10·50@11·50, Northwestern extra family at $13@14·75, an advance. Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13@15, California at $16·50@17, St. Louis at $17@17·50. Rye Flour has again advanced; sales of 100 barrels at $8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is considerable inquiry for Wheat of prime quality, but other descriptions are not much sought after; sales of 2300 bushels Pennsylvania at $3.30@3·32, and 500 bushels white at $3·55. Rye ranges from $1·68 to $1·73 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request at yesterday's quotations; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·32 in store and afloat, and 3600 bushels white and yellow on private terms. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80c.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........MAY 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........62 | 11 A. M..........66 | 2 P. M..........68

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Hector, Nelson, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Roska, Neilson, Dantsic, do.
Brig Princeton, Wells, Portland, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence, do.
Schr Lucy B. Ives, Bowditch, Norwich, do.
Schr M. Hand, Brooks, Newport, do.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Weymouth, do.
Schr Annie May, May, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr George T. Thorn, Townsend, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Rebecca, Crawford, Tuckerton, Captain.
Schr Freemason, Freeman, Frankford, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. N. Baker, Adams, Charlestown, Sawyer & Co.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, Portsmouth, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, Malden, do.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket, do.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, Norwich, do.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Bowen, Roxbury, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Chelsea, do.
Schr Aid, Somers, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr T. J. Hill, Baker, New Bedford, R[illegible]ll & Hunter.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, New London, do.
Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, Boston, do.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, Providence, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Middletown, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Dorchester Point, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Express, Brown, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Pathway, Haley, Portsmouth, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Saco, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr Samuel Fish, Davis, Bath, Tyler & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Mary Etta, Thomas, 5 days from Charleston, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, 5 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Snowflake, Rose, 3 days from New York, with mdse to captain.
Schr Seven Stars, Phillips, from Pamunkey River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr C. W. Holmes, Mills, from Boyd's Hole.
Schr A. Ryerson, Houghton, from New London.
Schr A. May, May, from Boston.
Schr A. Garwood, Garwood, from Boston.
Schr Aid, Somers, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, from Boston.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, from Boston.
Schr S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Morris, from Boston.
Schr L. L. Smith, Crie, from Boston.
Schr Charles Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffmann, from Boston.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, from Boston.
Schr Samuel Fish, Davis, from Waldoboro.
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Salem.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Salem.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Bowen, from Roxbury.
Schr American Eagle Shaw, from Roxbury.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Roxbury.
Schr Helen Mar, Thatcher, from New Bedford.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, from Newburyport.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, from New Haven.
Schr Reading RR, No. 50, Corson, from Norwich.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price from Providence.
Schr Lucy B. Ives, Bowditch, from Providence.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Fall River.
Schr M. Hand, Brooks, from New York.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from New York.
Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, from New York.
Schr Pathaway, Haley, from Portsmouth.
Schr J. Crockford, Jones, from Warren.
Schr Express, Brown, from Beverly.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Salisbury.
Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, from Geo[illegible]
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 14 ho[illegible] timore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Disraeli — The Leadership of the House of Commons.

From the Times.

Whenever the career of Mr. Disraeli comes to be fully narrated, it will prove to be one of the most instructive of which the annals of public life in England bear record. In very many ways it sheds a singular light upon the causes which elevate a man into favor, as well as upon those which retard or hinder his progress. Never has there been a harder contest for power and fame than that carried on during the last thirty years by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. Men of ordinary courage or determination would have been disheartened long ago by the difficulties which Mr. Disraeli has had to encounter, and they would have abandoned an object which, to the superficial eye, it appeared impossible to accomplish. There must have been times when Mr. Disraeli's indomitable spirit faltered secretly beneath the heavy blows it has had to bear. But if he has undergone moments of despondency, he has never betrayed the slightest evidence of them to the world. Master of many things, he is in no art more proficient than in that of concealing personal feeling and emotion. On that worn and soulless face the most vigilant observer can read nothing. Under attack or praise it is alike passionless and immovable. No one who has happened to be in the House of Commons on a night when the two gladiators of the assembly, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, fairly met each other, will ever forget the thin Jewish countenance, shaded by a hat, with a curl or two hanging over the forehead, the unconsciousness of manner, the appearance of apathy and indifference, which are characteristic of the "adventurer" who leads the country gentlemen of England. The knife may be cutting into vital parts, and causing him to bleed inwardly, but he gives no sign. Often when it has seemed that the fabric of his fortunes must inevitably fall with a crash around him, he has suddenly cast off the mask, and risen to meet his fate with the courage and strength of twenty men driven to bay, pouring out upon the House a marvellous torrent of invective and scornful eloquence, electrifying his hearers by the brilliancy of his wit and repartee, and scattering his opponents with a rapid succession of stiletto thrusts, sharp, glittering, and cruel, as if the hand that delivered them knew well that it was engaged in a war to the death. After one of these great displays the House of Commons would rise in a mass, and shout itself hoarse in cheering the man whose splendid talents have so often turned ruin into victory, and maintained him in one of the greatest positions in England, in spite of an unpopularity which has extended over a quarter of a century.

The long and interesting series of events which have occurred in connection with the demand for reform, have resulted in what seems likely to be the crowning point of Mr. Disraeli's life. We are disposed to believe, for reasons which we shall proceed to explain, that if he has not attained the ultimate end of his ambition, he has accomplished all that even an incomparable energy and an intellect cultivated till every fibre of it glows with life and vigor, can bring to pass. He has, indeed, done much. Even his lifelong detractors confess that he is at present the most popular man in the House of Commons. In ability, sagacity, skill in the management of an intricate question, he has surpassed Mr. Gladstone. His enemies—and few public men have ever had more—own that some of his speeches this year are equal to any which have ever been delivered within the walls of the House. But with this acknowledgment of his intellectual preëminence, the voice of praise stops. The deadly stigma of dishonesty and insincerity has been affixed to his name, and nothing that he can do will wipe it away. We believe that a calm and impartial scrutiny of his career would exculpate him from the blackest of the charges which it is common to hurl against him. His public *acts* at least have been straightforward and consistent. He has not changed his opinion so often as Lord Derby, or the late Sir Robert Peel, or Mr. Gladstone. But to these men public opinion gave the credit of sincerity, while to Mr. Disraeli none but the most reprehensible and disgraceful motives are attributed. He is judged not so much by his actions as by the *presumptive* and conjectural motives which are said to have prompted those actions. It is alleged, for instance, that he is not "sincere" upon the question of Reform, and yet the recent publication of his speeches proves beyond a doubt that for nearly twenty years past he has been advocating reform measures in the House of Commons. This is surely an evidence of earnestness and reality of conviction; but we should be much mistaken if we supposed that it would have any influence in moulding the popular estimation of his character. People, as a rule, do not read to change their opinions; they read what will support their views and strengthen their prejudices. It has been the fashion to cry that Mr. Disraeli is insincere, and the general public take the fact for granted. It would occasion them some trouble to inquire into the subject for themselves, and that trouble they cannot or will not take. It is easier to accept a cry than to investigate a policy. And it thus arises that the imputations which rest upon Mr. Disraeli will never be removed during his lifetime; they form one of the burdens which he must carry with him to his grave.

This is one of the reasons which lead us to believe that we now see Mr. Disraeli at the pinnacle of his fame. Partly through the extraordinary blunders of Mr. Gladstone, partly by his own dexterity, he temporarily seized the commanding position in the House of Commons. But it will require something more than fortuitous accidents to enable him to hold it. He will require what it is impossible for him to obtain—public sympathy and public confidence. What he has achieved at present is purely an intellectual triumph. The heart of England distrusts him—distrusts him because he cannot comprehend it, and does not know its true beat when he hears it. He has not succeeded in throwing himself into accord with the public feeling of the country. To the masses of the people he is unknown, except as a man who makes very clever speeches in Parliament, and supplies an excellent target for the attacks of penny weekly papers. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, is familiar to the common people. His name is associated with the change which has taken place of late years in legislation affecting the interests and welfare of the poor. He took a leading part in the repeal of the paper duty, which made cheap journals possible, and in many measures designed to lighten the burden of taxation on those who had heretofore felt it most severely. Whatever may be his faults, want of sincerity can be alleged against him by no man. He is absolutely in earnest in everything to which he puts his hand, and his pride in this particular quality leads him, sometimes, to make too great a show of earnestness on trivial matters. It is amusing to see such a man chasing butterflies with the energy and fire which others reserve for the greatest pursuits of life. An English journal attributes Mr. Gladstone's ill success as a party leader to his excess of righteousness, and thinks that he is too good for the House of Commons, and that the House of Commons knows it. There seems to be no necessity for this over-fanciful explanation. Mr. Gladstone's private austerity may have a great influence upon his personal character, but it does not affect the estimation in which he is held by the House. It is his arrogance, his impatient and irritable demeanor, his diffuseness, his want of tact, his ill-regulated temper, his inability to curb his tongue, which arrayed a phalanx of the Liberal party against him. He is not more righteous than other men, only a little more captious and quarrelsome. Determined partisans, like the *Spectator*, can make it easily appear that a defect of character arises from the action of a sublime virtue, or else from the impulse of a demoniacal spirit. With friends the former mode of ratiocination is practised, with enemies the latter; and hence the different sketches which are presented of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, and the good and evil spirit of the *Spectator* and other journals. The one is the embodiment of righteousness, the other is the incarnation of evil. Mr. Gladstone is transfigured, and Mr. Disraeli is consigned to the bottomless pit. Both awards are undeserved, but the public voice in the main approves of them.

Mr. Disraeli cannot hold his present position as virtual leader of the House very long. The prejudice against him is too deeply seated, and moreover he has instincts which are always luring him on to the edge of precipices. His nature and his inclinations lead him to the constant practice of *finesse* and *finesse* is hateful to the English people, unless a foreign power is to be outwitted by it; and in such attempts English *finesse*, almost always breaks down. Russian diplomatists, for instance, always twist English statesmen round their fingers. In many respects Mr. Disraeli would have made an excellent foreign Minister; the danger would be that he would intermeddle far and near, and involve his country in a war. He has never given any indication that *principle* would stand in his way if he wished to change his views. He is a supple, mobile, accommodating man; show him his position and he squeezes himself into it, and you would suppose he had been standing there all his life. This versatility is not the first qualification a statesman can possess. It may even lead him to many misfortunes, unless it is well guided and governed. Mr. Disraeli depends almost exclusively upon it for victory, and very often the result justifies his calculations, as we have seen during the present session. A want of deep conscientiousness is his primary blemish; and that want, although it may often be concealed or rendered invisible, is sure to prove a stumbling-block in the path of a public man. It is inherent in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and we might as well expect the leopard to change his spots, or the tiger his skin, as to look for an amendment in this particular. But it will always be an astonishing fact and a memorable example of what perseverance, backed by talent, can accomplish, that Mr. Disraeli should have risen to so exalted a position and maintained it against all comers so many years, notwithstanding natural flaws and imperfections which were sufficient in themselves to lose the battle. But a strong hand was over them; a restless eye, a dauntless nerve ever kept them under control. Yet they exist still, like one of those incurable physical maladies which leave the patient unworn and uninjured to outward appearance, while it is sapping the foundations of his being. It may be kept out of sight, but its effects cannot ultimately be hidden. Mr. Disraeli may achieve many more intellectual conquests, but we know that no effort he could make would stir him up to great earnestness and enthusiasm, whatever might be the cause he professed to have at heart.

Condition of the National Banks.

From the Herald.

The declaration of large dividends by several of the national banks, in addition to the large amount carried to their surplus funds, shows the enormous profits of these establishments. The First National Bank of New York, for example, has just declared a regular semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., besides increasing its surplus fund sixty-five per cent. All the banks, in fact, that are managed with ordinary ability and honesty, are making immense profits out of the public, which are altogether out of proportion to those of every other business. We do not conclude that generally the gains are as large as forty, fifty, sixty, or more per cent., which some of them show; but we think we do not overestimate the aggregate at twenty-five to thirty per cent. The capital on which dividends are paid to the stockholders is over four hundred and eighteen millions, so that we may fairly calculate the total profits for all the national banks over a hundred millions a year. Probably they reach a hundred and twenty millions. While this exhibit is extremely gratifying to the few favored capitalists who hold the stock of the national banking associations, the mass of the people might properly inquire whence these excessive profits are derived, and whether they indicate a healthful state of things for the country at large.

These profits of a hundred to a hundred and twenty millions are drawn, of course, from the productive interests of the country, and go into the pockets of a few, comparatively. It may be said that capital has its rights and privileges, the same as labor or skill in business, and that all have a right to make the most they can from their accumulated means. This is undoubtedly true as a general principle and as regards individual action. But in great national organizations or institutions, in institutions which are legalized and fostered by the Government, there should be a limit to their power of absorbing the products of industry and the wealth of a people. The principle of restraining the grasping power of capital is recognized everywhere. It is embodied in usury laws and in laws prescribing the rate of interest on money. The general welfare, as against special interests or privileges, should be the object of government.

But in the case of the national banks, what do we see? We see a gigantic monopoly overshadowing the whole country, absorbing all the profits of industry, and threatening to exercise the most dangerous power both financially and politically. It is far more dangerous than the old United States Bank or any other moneyed institution ever was. We see the national banks not only legalized and supported by the Government, but, strange to say, in addition to the large profits which could be made in the ordinary way of banking, and in the face of enormous dividends, the Government actually makes a positive gift to them of over twenty millions a year. Besides giving them the exclusive privilege of banking, and driving all other banks out of existence for that purpose, it gives them the profits of three hundred millions of circulation. The Bank of England, with all its services to the State, was never accorded anything like such privileges, and was never permitted to make such immense gains. Although that great establishment manages the British national debt, and acts as our Treasury Department does for the Government, besides coming to the rescue with its funds whenever the Chancellor of the Exchequer is in a tight place, the Government takes two-thirds of the profits of its circulation not represented by gold in its vaults—that is, of the circulation represented by interest-bearing securities. The whole of the circulation of the national banks is represented by interest-bearing bonds; yet they draw their interest, and pay nothing for the privilege of circulating the money of the country. Never before was there such favor conferred on capitalists, or such a fraud upon the people. The whole organization is, as we said, a dangerous one, and a monstrous cheat upon the public; but if it is to be continued, let us at least save the twenty millions a year now given to the banks by substituting legal-tenders for their notes, and cancelling with these the three hundred millions of the interest-bearing bonds now deposited by them as security for their circulation. This is the least that a heavily taxed people could expect. It would relieve our burdens, and help pay the national debt, while the banks would, as the exhibit of their condition shows, make plenty of money without this extraordinary gratuity.

Emancipation in Brazil.

From the Tribune.

The telegraph yesterday brought us news that the last formidable stronghold of slavery remaining in Christendom has virtually fallen before the irresistible advance of the great movement for universal freedom and equal rights. Brazil has given the death-blow to the wicked system which has been so long both her grievous burden and her foul disgrace. Henceforth, every child born into the empire is free, and in twenty years the chains will fall from the limbs of her last surviving slave. By this decree, nearly 3,000,000 blacks are raised up from the dust; and though but few of this generation can hope to see the day of general emancipation, it is much for them to know that the curse which rested on the parents will no longer be transmitted to the children; it is something that the younger of them have a bright although distant future to look towards and to wait for. Very likely, too, the dying institution will not be suffered to linger out the whole of the existence which the new law accords to it; as the benefits of free labor to the whole country become appreciated, fresh legislation may hasten the advent of national liberty and justice.

The State which has just taken this important step in the road of progress covers about 3,000,000 square miles of the richest portion of the South American continent, being a little greater in extent than the United States. Nature has given it the most magnificent river system in the world. The Amazon rolls its mighty waves through the dense forests of the northern provinces—forests teeming with all the gorgeousness and luxuriance of the tropics, rich in precious woods and valuable fruit-bearing trees, and alive with the most brilliant forms of animal nature; and its tributaries are streams which in any other part of the world would be called rivers of the first class. The Rio Francisco in the east, and the affluents of the La Plata in the south, give fertility and channels of easy intercommunication to enormous extents of country, while in the interior stretch the great grass-grown pampas, with their countless herds of cattle, covering a region seven times as big as the whole of France. There are mines of gold; there is coal in plenty; there is iron; and the annual product of diamonds is not far from $2,000,000. There is not a desert in the empire. The whole is a rich loam, covered with a vegetation unequalled for magnificence and beauty, except, perhaps, in some of the fairy-like islands of the Indian Ocean. Even with her present meagre development, Brazil supplies half the world with coffee, and sends abroad also great quantities of cotton, sugar, and tobacco. She has exported more of coffee and sugar in eighteen months than of diamonds in eighty years. It is three hundred years since the first permanent settlement of the country by Europeans; yet in all this time, and with all the marvellous wealth of the soil, and the charms of a genial climate to tempt immigration, not one acre in a hundred and fifty has ever felt the labor of the husbandman; and immense regions are almost as unknown to-day as when Pincon, the companion of Columbus, first took possession of the country in the name of the King of Castile. Nor, for many years at least, has the Government, which is one of the best, most liberal, and most progressive monarchies in the world, spared any effort to attract the superabundant population in Europe. Since the Brazilians wrested their independence from the mother country, Portugal, in 1822, they have devoted themselves zealously to works of social and industrial improvement. They have freedom of education, freedom of the press, and freedom of religious worship. They have labored hard to develop their means of communication with the Old World, having regular lines of mail steamers to the principal European ports. They have steamers on the coast and rivers. They have railways, built by English and American engineers. Their trade with Great Britain, France, and the United States is large, and constantly increasing. Their imports at the latest date for which we have returns (1863) amounted to $55,000,000, and their exports to $68,000,000. Six or seven years ago, there were already some fifty foreign colonies, founded by the aid of liberal grants of Government lands; but the colonists did not number, all told, more than 60,000; and, at any rate, it is not by banding themselves together in isolated communities that immigrants can materially benefit the country of their adoption. The infusion of new blood must permeate the whole body politic; and if the old blood and the new cannot mingle, one or the other will be driven out.

It is precisely because there was an element in the social and political life of Brazil which repelled these sturdy settlers, that the great South American empire is still so thinly peopled; having only about 8,000,000 inhabitants, or less than a quarter of our own population. The same cause which, in this country has uniformly directed the stream of immigration to the Northern and Western instead of to the Southern States, has been constantly counteracting all the inducements held out by nature and by man to draw settlers to Brazil. Slavery and a wholesome free immigration are natural enemies, and always have been, the world over. Brazil has beckoned to the settler with one hand, while with the other she has upheld the great wickedness that drives him away. The first colonists enslaved the Indians; and, despite the futile measures of emancipation adopted by the Portuguese crown in 1570, in 1647, and in 1684, these unfortunate natives remained in servitude until 1755, and would perhaps have been held to this day had they not proved very unprofitable. Negroes were accordingly imported from other Portuguese dominions, and a slave trade with the African coast naturally sprang up, and is only just ended. Portugal bound herself by treaty with England, in 1815, to abolish the trade. Brazil renewed the obligation in her own name in 1826. Yet in 1839 it was estimated that 80,000 blacks were imported every year; and, ten years later, the Minister of Foreign Affairs reported that the brutal traffic had only been reduced one-fourth. The energetic action of England, declaring in 1845 that Brazilian slave-ships should be amenable to English authorities, led to a long diplomatic contest and threats of war; but it bore fruit in 1850 in a statute wherein Brazil assimilated the trade to piracy, and in 1852 the Emperor declared it virtually extinct. In the meantime, an opposition, not to the slave trade alone, but to slavery, too, gradually strengthened itself within the Empire. Manumission became frequent, and the laws made it very easy. A society was organized under the protection of the Emperor, which, every year, in open church, solemnly liberated a number of slaves; and in 1856 the English Ambassador wrote home that the Government had communicated to him their resolution gradually to abolish slavery in every part of the Empire. The grand step which they have now taken has no doubt been impelled by the example of our own country. It is one of the many precious fruits which have sprung, and are destined yet to spring, from the soil which we watered so freely with patriot blood.

Six years have witnessed the emancipation of 25,000,000 serfs in Russia, the liberation of 4,000,000 slaves in the United States, and the virtual manumission of 3,000,000 negroes in Brazil. It is a glorious six years' work—32,000,000 of men restored to freedom, and a curse taken off three of the largest empires in the world! The little that remains to do cannot rest long undone. The miserable relic of barbarism lingers now only on a few islands belonging to the Spanish crown; and the slaveholder who, in the face of the events of the last few years, hopes to retain the right to buy and sell his fellow-man, even in those islands, must be sanguine indeed.

A New Political Party—Governor Orr.

From the World.

In a speech last week to a mixed multitude of whites and blacks, at Columbia, S. C., Governor Orr is reported to have made the following remark:—

"He urged upon them to put no faith in either Democrats or Republicans—that both parties were on the eve of reorganization, and that a third one would, in all probability, be erected out of the better elements of both, and that that party would be their best one; that they had better send their representatives to Congress uncommitted, and thus secure, at least, the attention of both; that Grant for next President would be the man upon whom the new conservative party would unite."

We so far agree with Governor Orr as to think it probable that the next Presidential election will be a triangular contest betwixt three candidates. But he is out in his conjecture as to the recruiting ground and the candidate of the third party. That there will be a schism in the Republican party and a cleaving off of a large segment of it, is an expectation for which good reasons may be given, but we know no grounds for apprehending anything similar in the Democratic party. The assiduous attempts, more or less openly making, to construct such a third party as Governor Orr anticipates, are engineered entirely by dissatisfied Republicans, without any Democratic co-operation in the Northern States. The *Times* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, of this city, are its foremost organs, and their editors, with Mr. Seward, its chief abettors. We suppose it will have the zealous co-operation of such ex-Republicans as Senators Doolittle and Cowan, and many more who are ready to break with the party as soon as they can see a good chance to show it a fair pair of heels without going straight over to the Democrats. The Philadelphia Convention had its origin in similar motives. It proved abortive because its projectors underrated the courageous tenacity of the Democratic party. The writer of the Philadelphia address, who was the first to bolt from the movement and proclaim its failure, justified himself by laying the whole blame on Democratic stiffness.

It is the same elements of dissatisfaction which last year tried to crystallize a new party around President Johnson, that are now invoking, for a similar purpose, the popularity and supposed Presidential availability of General Grant. Now, as then, the whole moving impulse comes from sources outside the Democratic party. Among a portion of the Republicans there is a growing and inappeasable discontent with their party relations, the disintegrating effect of which will become more and more apparent as the Presidential election approaches. Democrats, on the contrary, are fully satisfied with their party, and have insurmountable objections to disbanding it. The Democratic party is as compact and inflexible this year as it was last; and is stronger and more hopeful, as the Connecticut election and other indications attest. While, therefore, there are grounds for expecting a Republican schism, there are none for supposing that a conglomerate third party will arise, composed of seceders from *both* of the existing organizations.

The idea that the Democratic party is going to disband, instead of gathering new hope and energy from the prospect of a division in the ranks of its opponents, is founded on a misconception of the Democratic spirit. All who were capable of being scared, driven, or seduced from the Democratic party long ago left us, under more plausible excuses than can occur again. Men who did not join the Republican party in its strength are not likely to become a tail appendage to it when its mission is on the point of being accomplished, and its organization crumbling to pieces. Those who went out from us during the war could allege motives of patriotism; if any should go now, what reasons could they give for their long and faithful adherence through seasons of obloquy and trial? The Democratic party has gone through a thrice-heated furnace. Those who stood firm and defied persecution and calumny during the war, are hardly the kind of men to listen to the blandishments of their former traducers. Democrats who have continued such for the last six years are made of sterner stuff. There is no motive to change now which had not ten-fold force three years ago. The time is past when any offices are to be got by going over. There are no public reasons for change which can operate on the mind of a Democrat. The freedom and rights of the negroes are secured by Southern consent. They will never be disturbed, let Democrats vote how they will. It would be a strangely selected time for turning their coats just at the moment when all these questions are passing out of politics.

It may be said that Democrats are not expected to join the Republicans, but a new party. But what does that new party propose to do? Its advocates have, as yet, professed but a single object, namely, to hold the radicals in check. But that will be accomplished by the approaching schism in the Republican party. The Democratic party needs but a small addition to its strength to be superior to the whole Republican party united. It needs not a single recruit to insure its success against the Republican party divided. A Democratic split will be as fatal to the radicals as would be the formation of a new party. If the split occurs, the Democracy will be triumphant; if it does not occur, we shall gain from the discontented Republicans votes enough to make us a majority. In either case the radicals will be held in check without any such desperate resort as disbanding the Republican party. Messrs. Seward, Weed, and Raymond would no doubt prefer a hospitable half-way house. They would find it awkward to join a party which they have spent their whole lives in abusing. But the rank and file of quiet voters, who go to the ballot-box and deposit a silent vote, have no such antecedents to protect. The profound and widespread discontent of the working classes will alone suffice to turn the scale in our favor. That their impoverishment is the direct fruit of the Republican policy, is a truth quite level to their apprehension.

The whole strength and promise of this third party movement, so far as it has any, consist in the expectation of running General Grant for the Presidency. But suppose General Grant should refuse the nomination? He would not knowingly run to be beaten; and it may be safely assumed that he is a prudent calculator of the chances. As the nominee of the discontented Republicans, he would beat the bush for the Democratic candidate to catch the bird. At the very utmost he could only get votes enough to prevent any election by the people; and if the choice is thrown into the House, the radical candidate will be elected. But the more probable effect of running a third candidate would be an easy victory for the Democrats.

History of the Resumption of Specie Payments in England.

In a recent issue of the New York *Herald*, nearly an entire page is devoted to a history of the resumption of specie payments in England after the peace of 1815. We will endeavor to present a summary of the most striking statements and statistics of this financial sketch, without adopting its deductions. The treaty of peace, after the battle of Waterloo, was definitely concluded in December, and there was a demand on the part of the "Bullionists" for the immediate resumption of specie payments. The Ministry fixed the day of resumption on July 5, 1816. The consequences are thus portrayed:—

"The bank of England began at once rapidly to contract its issues, and to reduce its discounts to the commercial world; the country bankers, all of whose issues were convertible into Bank of England notes, were forced to follow suit. Gold, which was then of course a mere commodity, fell in price from £5 8s. per ounce to £4 2s. in January, 1816, and to £4 per ounce in May of the same year. But the prices of everything else fell in a still greater ratio. Wheat, which was 85s. a quarter in 1814, fell to 56s. in 1816. The consequence of this contraction of circulation and simultaneous fall of prices was a scene of agricultural and commercial distress of unprecedented severity. Mr. Tierney stated from his place in the House of Commons that 'the people of England were suffering more intensely than at any period since the Norman conquest.' The total number of bankrupteies in 1815 was 1285; in 1816 they increased to 2089, being an addition of 55 per cent in one year. The manufacturing districts suffered as much as the agricultural and commercial ones; nor was the stagnation of industry confined to any particular department. Distress was as great among the cotton spinners of Manchester or Glasgow, the silk weavers of Spitalfields, or the glove manufacturers of Nottingham, as among the hardware men of Birmingham or the iron moulders of the Methyr-Tydvil."

In this season of distress, the Government of Lord Liverpool brought in a bill to prorogue the resumption of specie payments until July 5, 1818. The bill was carried through both Houses by a very large majority. During the two years of the suspension of specie payments, the country bankers enlarged their issues, the Bank of England did not contract, and a rise in prices took place. The home consumption of manufactures expanded—a sure sign that the working classes are employed. The three per cents, which in January, 1817, were sixty-two, had risen by December of that year to eighty-three. The bankruptcies fell from 2089 in 1816 to 1575 in 1817, and further to 1056 in 1818. The revenue rose, and in both years the amount paid of the national debt was large—larger than it has ever been since. The imports rose from £25,000,000 in 1816 to £36,000,000. A second attempt was now made to return to specie. The history of this effort at resumption is thus narrated:—

"In October, 1817, the Directors of the bank issued a notice that they would pay specie for notes of every description issued prior to January 1st of that year. The attempt was a failure. A great drain of gold set in upon the bank, and the sum paid in specie for these notes before the end of the year amounted to £2,600,000. The result of this experiment convinced the Government that it would not do to return to specie payments on July 5, 1818, according to the act then in force. They therefore proposed to Parliament to grant the symbolic currency another reprieve for a twelvemonth, or until July 5, 1819. The opposition passionately combated and denounced this measure, but they were beaten in the House of Commons by 194 to 99, and in the House of Lords by 22 to 9. It was during this debate that Mr. Hudson Gurney and Alderman Heygate declared against a resumption on principle, and that the former gentleman uttered the following emphatic declaration and remarkable warning:—'But do what you will, one thing is certain: your pound of account is not the pound of account of the days of William III; and under a debt of £840,000,000, you can no more force back your prices to the prices of former times, without ruin to all parties, than you can make the shadow go back on the dial.'"

Under the second "reprieve" the country began to flourish again, prices maintained a high level, the Treasury was full, imports increased, and new channels of profit and enterprise were opened, trade and commerce were in a flourishing condition, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer boasted that in three years he had paid off nearly thirty millions of pounds of the national debt. But this was not to last. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the question of resuming specie payments. It reported resolutions providing for a partial resumption of specie payments on February 1, 1820, and proceeding by degrees to a total resumption, which was to take place, at the existing price of gold, on May 1, 1821. These resolutions were brought before the House by Mr. Peel in the month of May, 1819. The Government yielded to the bullionists, and a bill was drawn up embodying the substance of the resolutions of the Committee. Petitions against the Committee's resolution and bill poured into the House of Commons from "the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of Bristol;" from "the principal merchants and manufacturers of Leeds;" from "the merchants of Liverpool;" and from five hundred merchants of London. The bill, since known as Peel's act of 1819, passed through both Houses.

The consequences are thus described by the historian Sir Archibald Alison:—

"The effects of this extraordinary piece of legislation were soon apparent. The industry of the nation was speedily congealed as a flowing stream is by the severity of an arctic winter. The alarm became universal—as widespread as confidence and activity had recently been. The country bankers who had advanced largely on the stocks of goods imported, refused to continue their support to their customers, and they were in consequence forced to bring their stock into market. Prices, in consequence, rapidly fell; that of cotton, in particular, sunk in the space of three months to half its former level. The country bankers' circulation was contracted by no less than five millions sterling; the entire circulation of England fell from £48,378,000 in 1818 to £40,928,000 in 1820; and in the succeeding year it sank so low as £34,145,000."

Several tables of prices are given to corroberate this picture, which we need not publish. On May 1, 1821, the Bank of England completely resumed. One year afterwards Mr. Atwood, a banker of Birmingham, had occasion to say:—"We have been thrown back upon a state of society in which all industry and enterprise have been rendered pernicious or ruinous, and where no property has been safe, unless hoarded in the shape of money or lent to others on a double security. That is a state of things which, in its results, leaves the landowner without rent, the merchant without profit, the laborer without employment or wages—which revolutionizes property and deranges and disorganizes all the different relations and interests of society.

We will now append a few of the deductions given at the conclusion of the instructive article from which we have collated the foregoing facts, premising that we do not accept them throughout, but at the same time admitting that they contain much that is true and valuable. The propositions are thus put. We begin with the third in the series:—

3. That a forced and artificial contraction of the currency brings disaster to every industrial, productive, and commercial class, and benefits only one very small class, namely, the "moneyed capitalist," as defined by Hudson Gurney.

4. That the resumption of specie payments favors the national creditor at the expense of the national debtor, and individual creditor at the expense of the individual debtor.

5. That the resumption of specie payments tends to render the payment of a national debt immensely difficult, if not impossible.

6. That merchants, manufacturers, and farmers, who give their minds to this subject, are more likely to be right on currency questions than bullionists, pamphleteers, and journalists.

7. That although nine out of every ten bankers may be but poorly versed in the theory of monetary science, yet that their practical good sense makes them safer guides than cold-blooded bullionist theorists, whose principle of action is, "Perish the country rather than our crotchets."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after WEDESDAY, May 8, 1867, THE PASSENGER TRAINS OF THIS ROAD will leave

THE NEW DEPOT,

N. W. CORNER OF BERKS AND AMERICAN STS.,

AS FOLLOWS:

For Bethlehem at 7:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., and 5:20 P. M. 7:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. are Through Trains to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Mauch Chunk.
5:20 P. M. Train is Through Train to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M., and 4 P. M.
For Lansdale, at 6:30 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:15 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethleham at 6:25 A. M., 11:55 noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:30 A. M. 2:15 P. M. and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 11 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6 A. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

5 6 2t ELLIS CLARK, General Agent

HEALTH OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health, adopted April 2, 1867, proposals will be received at the Health Office until 12 o'clock M., the 10th instant, for the removal of such nuisances as may be directed by said Board of Health within the respective districts, to wit:—

First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 26th Wards.
Second District, comprising the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Wards.
Third District, comprising the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 27th Wards.
Fourth District, comprising the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, and 25th Wards.

Said proposals to specify the price per cubic foot for cleaning Privies, the price per day for use of horse and cart, with driver, and the price per day for each laborer employed.

Said contract to continue until December 31, 1867.

Bids for the cleaning of Privy Wells will be received from licensed cleaners only.

Address HORATIO G. SICKEL,
5 1 10t Health Officer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made by the undersigned to the

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS,

for a contract to pave Hancock street, from Norris to Berks streets; and all persons interested will present any objections they may have to such improvement, on or before 12 o'clock M. ON MONDAY, May 20.

The following-named persons have signed an agreement for the paving of the street aforesaid:—

Joseph Roates, Hugh O'Donnell, J. H. Sibben & Co., Warner Justice, J. S. Smith, J. N. Moore, J. L. Haines, Pooley Howard, E. Marks, Mark Devine.

5 4 3t* S. A. MILLER.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 206½ WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.

The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

5 1 H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 3 H JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have This Day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. By order of the Board.

5 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1867.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

5 2 6t R. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, 7th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for SEVEN DIRECTORS will also take place.

5 3 4t H. G. LEISENRING, Secretary.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.— TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J. April 30, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.

4 27 15t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING answers from holders of Gas Loan who are willing to exchange them for City six per Cent. Loan, free from tax, is extended to the 20th inst.

Respectfully, R. P. GILLINGHAM, Chairman.

5 3 6t No. 402 CHESNUT Street

ODE TO MRS. GRUNDY.

Mrs. Grundy,
On a Sunday
Joyful music I will hear,
Gaze on painting
Soul untamuing,
Nor the sight of sculpture fear;

For diversion,
An excursion
Make by steamboat or by rail,
Or, preferring
Active stirring,
Take my walk, and glass of ale.

Mostly clad am
I, so, madam,
Your decorum as may shock;
In a shooting
Jacket, suiting
With the hat named billycock.

As my raiment
Little payment
Costs my dwelling, nowise fine,
Simply furnished:
Root-tree burnished
Glitters not in house of mine.

Outward show, Ma'am,
I forego, Ma'am,
When it interferes with ease:
Often eat, Ma'am,
In the street, Ma'am,
As I walk, my bread and cheese.

Grandeur sinking,
Never thinking
How your censure I provoke;
Oft a cutty
Pipe, with smutty
Bowl, along the road I smoke.

My life's measure
Is my pleasure,
Only saving others' due:
That respecting,
But directing,
Madam, no regard to you.

Mrs. Grundy,
Gloria mundi
Passes like a dream away.
You may clatter,
That's no matter—
Ma'am, I care not what you say.

WHAT IS MARTIAL LAW?

In his recent charge to the jury in the case of Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, indicted for the murder of Mr. Gordon, in Jamaica, Chief Justice Cockburn discussed at great length the history of martial law in England. He professed himself shocked and alarmed at the loose definitions which are commonly received, and thought it high time that they were brought to the test of a judicial interpretation. He contended that there is a broad distinction to be made at the outstart between a rebel in arms and a civilian who becomes in any way amenable to martial law. The trial of the Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward II, was not a case of martial law, although irregular. There may be some doubt about the Wat Tyler insurgents, in the reign of Richard II, but it was thought necessary to obtain an act of indemnity.

In the reigns of Henry IV and Henry VI there were frequent irregular executions, but the first instance of martial law, in its modern sense, was the prosecution, after the battle of Stoke, of the wealthy adherents of the Simnel rebellion. Henry VII, however, wanted money much more than blood, and very few were executed. The trials were illegal throughout. The rebellion was suppressed, and "it was certain that you could not bring men to trial under martial law after rebellion had been suppressed."

In the reign of Edward VI the disaffected were in the habit of raising the villages by the sound of church-bells, and according to a proclamation contained in "Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials," this attempt to muster men in arms was forbidden under pain of death, to be executed by the authority of law martial, whereby no delay should be permitted as in other cases. "This was a strong proclamation, but it was entirely *ultra vires* for the Crown to have dealt with these offenses otherwise than by act of Parliament." Again, in 1549, according to Strype, lordlieutenants in various counties were empowered to exercise martial law. In 1552 there was a proclamation of the same kind.

Lord Hale said that such proclamations were often issued *in terrorem populi*, without any intention of carrying them into effect.

Another proclamation was issued in the reign of Queen Mary in which martial law was threatened against those who imported heretical works, and, if Hume was to be believed, this example was followed by Queen Elizabeth, who proclaimed that those who imported bulls or traitorous works from Rome should be punished with death under martial law. Again, upon a representation from the citizens of London concerning apprehended riots, the Queen issued a commission authorizing the establishment of martial law, and the execution under it of all rioters, and declaring, with an extraordinary stretch of assumed power, that persons who were leading vagrant lives, and could not give a good account of themselves, should be hung up. This was an entirely unconstitutional proceeding.

James I and Charles I issued commissions for courts martial, but the Petition of Right pronounced these commissions unlawful, and solemnly asserted that no English subject was to be subjected to martial law.

The doctrine has never since been contradicted in practice.

The Chief Justice added, that having examined every instance in English history in which martial law had been referred to or proclaimed, he could find no such thing as martial law used for the purpose of putting down rebellion. He was therefore utterly astonished to find persons in authority and out of it, talking about martial law in an easy familiar way, as a thing perfectly understood and settled in England, when, in truth, it had never been resorted to or exercised.

A TURKISH LEGEND.

A certain Pasha, dead five thousand years,
Once from his harem fled in sudden tears,

And had this sentence on the city's gate
Deeply engraven, "Only God is great."

So these four words above the city's noise,
Hung like the accents of an angel's voice;

And evermore, from the high barbacan
Saluted each returning caravan.

Lost is that city's glory. Every guest
Lifts, with crisp leaves, the unknown Pasha's dust.

And all is ruin—save one wrinkled gate
Whereon is written "Only God is great!"

General Pratt has furnished us with the following remarkable announcement:—

"Irvington, N. J., May 4, 1867.—Great harmonious tranquility moving in concert with the great laws of the sun in its uniting the celestial organic laws, with the terrestrial physical laws, causing the land and the sea to produce the vegetable and mineral productions, and the union of the senses and reasoning faculties of the physical and mental organization converting the natural and crude materials into bread, clothes, and habitations. Labor the great blessing, it gives strength, health, wealth to body and mind and honor to man. The practice of all good theories, will help bring men and women out of doubts and fears and repulsive influences, and give them courage, fortitude, perseverance and laudable ambition to protect themselves and others. The people of Newark are on the march of progress in the liberal arts and sciences. The newspapers are the mediums of the arts, sciences, civilization and refinements. There are great men, writers, poets and orators in New Jersey to be brought out. The vegetable kingdom in its rise and progress, will teach the people knowledge, wisdom and understanding of their Creator.

"Will the people give me a benefit?

"Daniel Pratt,
"The Great American Traveller."

It may be well to state in this connection that the General has succeeded in getting one of his immense shoes blacked, the other still remaining in a state of nature, the boy having been carried out exhausted on a shutter after putting the final polish on mud-scow No. 1.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

Meeting of Sunday School Teachers.—A meeting of Sunday School Teachers and Superintendents, of this city, was held last evening, in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Broad and Arch streets, to make arrangements to welcome the Delegates to the Convention of Sabbath School Teachers, to be held in this city on the 28th instant. Ex-Governor Pollock presided, and Mr. Newton Baker acted as Secretary. Mr. Abraham Martin led in prayer.

After the introductory remarks by Mr. Pollock, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Getty, Cummings, Coyle, Cookman, and Neff, was appointed to make arrangements for a public reception of the Delegates.

Ex-Governor Pollock was selected to make the address of welcome.

Mr. George H. Stuart introduced to the meeting the Rev. Mr. Wells, recently arrived from Scotland, and after a brief address by the Rev. gentleman upon the subject of Sabbath Schools in Scotland, the meeting adjourned.

Awaiting Trial.—One hundred and fifty persons are in prison awaiting trial for a variety of petty offenses. Tacy have been committed by the magistrates of Philadelphia to answer at the present term of the court. Only fifty of the cases have been returned by the Aldermen, as required by the new law. Perhaps the official dereliction may be an oversight.

Bursting of a Shell.—Christian Waller was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with his jaw broken and his face dreadfully lacerated, caused by the bursting of a shell at Fort Mifflin. Several persons were standing near him at the time of the explosion, but no one else was injured.

Fires.—The alarm of fire last evening was caused by the burning of some goods in the window of the store No. 709 Callowhill street. Damage about $100.

A slight fire occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the stables of James McCulley, No. 2621 Wood street.

Accident. — John Curran, aged twenty-one years, residing at the corner of Front and Shippen streets, had one of his fingers cut off by the carriage of the Hibernia Steam-Engine Company running over it, while proceeding to the fire in South Twelth street, on Sunday evening.

The Result.—In a quarrel at Fifteenth and South streets yesterday, John W. Chittick, aged thirty years, residing at No. 1731 Addison street, was hit with a billy, which resulted in a broken jaw.

Alexander Cummings, Esq., has entered securities for his position as Collector of the Fourth District.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—The Richings Opera Troupe present the *Crown Diamonds* this evening for the last time. Those who have not witnessed this beautiful opera should not fail to do so to-night.

To-morrow (Wednesday), for the benefit of Mr. Alfred Stimmel, the gentlemanly doorkeeper of the Academy, the beautiful and romantic opera of *Maritana* will be given. This opera is now the avowed masterpiece of the late William Vincent Wallace, and is one of the sweetest works of the kind that we have.

The Theatres.—At the Chesnut, *After Many Days* continues to draw very large audiences. It will be presented again this evening.

At the Walnut, Mrs. Lander appears again this evening in her great *role* of "Elizabeth," supported by Messrs. James H. Taylor, J. B. Roberts, Charles Walcot, Jr., and the whole company.

At the Arch, Mr. J. W. Wallack and the company in *A Dangerous Game.*

At the American, Messrs. Denny Gallagher, Billy Boyd, Barry Carter, Johnny Pierce, J. O. Stewart, Misses Millie Kilmyer, La Rosa, Ellen Collene, and the company in a variety bill.

Carl Wolfsohn's Farewell Concert.—The ticket office is now open at Mr. Trumpler's, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets. There was quite a demand for seats yesterday, and every indication at present is that there will be an immense audience.

Coral Jewelry.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* at the French Exhibition says that coral has risen enormously in estimation as an article of jewelry. Pieces that five or six years ago would have sold at twenty shillings an ounce, now fetch one hundred times that sum. Formerly, too, the dark red coral was the most esteemed; now it has yielded the place of honor to the rose-pink variety. Whether this new taste is a mere ephemeral caprice that will die out, remains to be seen; but it is certain that coral, which but a few years since held a secondary place as an article of personal ornament, now commands in the rough a price equal to about twenty times its weight in gold.

Rev. Mr. Punshon's Mode of Raising £10,000.

The Bristol (England) *Daily Post* hears that, about three years ago, it was stated at the Wesleyan Methodist Conference that funds were urgently needed to build chapels at several watering places, and to repair others, upon which the Rev. Morley Punshon rose and stated that he believed he could, with God's help, and in the space of three years, raise £10,000 by lecturing, the proceeds to go to the object just alluded to. He has already so far fulfilled his promise that he has paid in £9000, and has got half way through the last £1000 required to complete his engagement, so that by next Conference the required sum will be made up.

The "Africaine" in London.

Mr. Gye, of the London Royal Italian Opera House, brought out the *Africaine* as his contribution to the Easter festivities, and seems to have achieved a brilliant success. The chief novelty in the cast was the substitution of Signor Cotogni for Graziani, in the part of "Zelusko," who is pronounced by the *Times'* critic to be a far better actor than the latter. Signor Naudin, who sustained the part of "Vasco di Gama," was selected for that character by Mayerbeer himself. Madll'e Pauline Lucca's "Selika" is praised as "a poetical embodiment of a wholly original character, if there ever was one."

A Rival to Dr. Cumming.

A rival to the prophet of "The Great Tribulation" has appeared in Germany. He has printed a book under the title of the "End of Napoleon III! Division of France! Prophecies from Holy Writ on the impending great Rhenish War, the fall of Napoleon, the breaking up of France, the fate of Germany and of Prussia, of the whole Rhine and Westphalia, of Pius IX, etc. etc." This is the third installment of a series of interpretations of prophecies, each to be had for the moderate sum of two and a half silbergroschen.

The Bible in Poland.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, after long and unsuccessful endeavors to obtain a footing in Poland, has at last received permission to sell the Bible. A deposit for the sale of the Scriptures has been opened at Warsaw, and, though no public notice had been given, such was the excitement connected with the opening that on the first day 1019 copies were sold, producing nearly £50, and during the first week the purchases amounted to 3172 copies.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	4·31	Moon Rises	10·44
Sun Sets	7·02	High Water	4·34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCammon, Wash. Butcher, John Sparhawk, } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Union	Southampton	New York	April 23
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	April 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	April 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
China	Liverpool	Boston	April 27
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 27

FOR EUROPE.

Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May 11
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	May 11
Wm. Penn	New York	London	May 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	May —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 11
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 16
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	May 18
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 18
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Victoria, Knudson, Cork, for orders, Workman & Co.
Brig Fidelia, Snow, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig W. R. Sawyer, Ray, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig Ortolan, Ely, Sombrero, do.
Brig Herald, Wood, Havana, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Schr F. L. Porter, Small, Cape de Verde, Workman & Co.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Salem, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Middletown, do.
Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, do.
Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, Hartford, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Hallowell, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Nellie Potter, Somers, Bridgeport, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, Lynn, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, Newbern, Tyler & Co.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, Hammett & Neal.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, New Bedford, Captain.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Barque Village Belle, Little, from Londonderry 7th ult., with mdse. and 218 passengers to R. Taylor & Co.
Br. brig Potosi, Coffill, 49 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to N. Hellings & Co.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 19 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig S. W. Woodward, Rogers, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to captain.
Schr Margaret B. Samson, Samson, from Mobile, via Bermuda 27th ult., with cotton and iron to D. S. Stetson & Co. Left at Bermuda barque Jennie Prince, Prince, from Baltimore for San Juan, arrived 25th, dismasted.
Schr American Eagle, McFarland, 15 days from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Hattie, Carter, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. Ingraham, Dickerson, 5 days from Haddam, with stone to captain.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, 5 days from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.
Schr B. Souder, Wooster, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr H. W. Morse, Cole, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr S. and M. D. Scull, Steelman, 4 days from New Haven, in ballast to captain.
Schr Rippling Waves, Groves, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickinson, 66 hours from Salem, in ballast to J. Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. P. Reeves, Irelan, 10 days from Fernandina, with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Lucy Jones, Muney, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr D. Oakes, Berry, 5 days from Gloucester, in ballast to captain.
Schr F. Herbert, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Ellie, Sprague, 7 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to captain.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, 3 days from New York, with lumber to captain.
Schr J. W. Wright, Plum, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr J. May, Neal, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Nellie Potter, Somers, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast to captain.
Schr F. L. Porter, Small, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, 5 days from Lynn, in ballast to captain.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Messick, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr B. R. Hull, Driscoll, 5 days from Lynnhaven Bay, with lumber to captain.
Schr Golden Eagle, Kelly, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen.
Schr J. W. Hall, Weeks, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. Williamson, Conner, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, 3 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr A. Pitman, Lambert, 5 days from Boston, with fish to captain.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Zouave, Williams, 1 day from Milford, with grain to James Barratt.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Frank, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Schr Sarah A. Griffin, Foster, from Cardenas

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton, for Liverpool, cleared at New Orleans 30th ult.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Delaware, Thompson, for Boston and Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 22d ult.
Brig Don Chisciotte, Paolillo, hence, for Hamburg, sailed from Falmouth 23d ult.
Brig J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, for Philadelphia 26th, at Cardenas 24th ult.
Brig Daphne, Young, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Samuel G. Glover, Malbon, from Liverpool for Boston, put into Queenstown 23d ult., with chain plates damaged.
Barque Gladstone, from Matanzas for Boston, before reported ashore on Martha's Vineyard, was got off on Saturday, after discharging part of her cargo.
The Clarissa Ann, Marshman, from Boston for Rochelle, reported by telegraph as having put into Corunna 18th ult., with the crew of the Annie Ramsay, from New York for Bristol, is leaky, and must repair before proceeding. The Annie Ramsay was abandoned in lat. 40 N., lon. 54 W.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 5


HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 186
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m


MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
SPRAINS,	NOSE,
SORE THROAT,	STOMACH,
TOOTHACHE,	
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE.

Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day. FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
12tf GENERAL AGENT.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 8, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown, and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 4·40 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·20 A. M. and 1·50 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·35 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·48 and 11·22 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED PATENT LOW STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability, and neatness of construction. Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

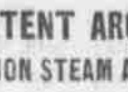
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. [4 26 3m


PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
1 1 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
126 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.


T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S FAREWELL CONCERT,

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1867.

SECURED SEATS ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Ticket office open on MONDAY, the 6th inst., and every following day previous to the concert, at Mr. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Holders of Green Tickets can have them exchanged for secured seats without extra charge, by presenting them at the Ticket Office. 4 26t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

RICHINGS' GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY
CAROLINE RICHINGS..........DIRECTRESS
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT FOUR.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 7,
Last time, positively, of
CROWN DIAMONDS,
with its great cast and magnificent costumes, imported expressly for this.
AUBER'S MOST CHARMING OPERA.
Wednesday Evening—MARITANA.
Thursday Afternoon—GRAND OPERA MATINEE. ROSE OF CASTILE.
Friday Evening — FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS. MARTHA.
Saturday Afternoon—LAST PERFORMANCE. GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
SECOND WEEK OF THE GLORIOUS HIT!
GREAT SUCCESS.
AFTER MANY DAYS;
AFTER MANY DAYS;
OR,
AN INVENTOR'S DREAM.
Pronounced, without one dissenting voice, and by THE ENTIRE PHILADELPHIA PRESS, to be one of the
MOST MAGNIFICENTY MOUNTED,
MOST ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING,
AND
MOST POPULAR DOMESTIC PLAYS
OF THE DAY.
The performance will consist of the Play, in a prologue and five acts, entitled
AFTER MANY DAYS.
Barbara Drake..........Miss Josie Orton
Abel Drake..........Mr. F. Lawlor
And the strength of the Company.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MISS JOSIE ORTON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
DRAMATIC TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 7,
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of the Celebrated and Accomplished Artiste,
MRS. F. W. LANDER, formerly
MISS J. M. DAVENPORT,
who will appear, for the fourth time, in her much admired conception and rendition of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
conceded by the Press and Public as the most impassioned, powerful, and artistic impersonation of the modern stage.
ELIZABETH EVERY EVENING.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
ENGAGEMENT, FOR SIX NIGTHS ONLY, OF MR. JAMES W. WALLACK.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
A. W. Young's Successful Play,
A DANGEROUS GAME.
Baron de Villepreux..........Mr. J. W. WALLACK
Mons. Morrison..........Mr. Griffith
Henry Morrison..........Mr F. Mordaunt
Floupin..........Mr. Craig
Gringoire..........Mr. Hemple
Baroness de Villepreux..........Miss E. Price
Friday—BENEFIT OF J. W. WALLACK.
Monday next—Mr. DAN BRYANT.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
CONCERT HALL.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
the Grand Illuminated Mirror of
EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND,
COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, May 6.
The popular Lecturer, Colonel W. H. MAURICE is engaged.
Cards of admission, 50 cents, or two for 75 cents. Children half-price.
A grand MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 11, at 2½ P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents, or five for $1. 5 1 10t

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS!
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,
Is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES,
NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
From 9 A. M to 6 P. M. [4 13 2f
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD Proprietor.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. North WATER Street, and
No. 27 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
Edwin H. Fitler, Michael Weaver,
Conrad F. Clothier. 3 14

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographs of families.
WM. W. HARDING
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1867.

A Democratic Fallacy.

Our Democratic contemporary, in discussing the proposed law of Congress establishing impartial suffrage throughout the republic, remarks that "if Congress has the power to say who shall vote in the States, they have the power to declare, also, who shall not vote, and thus to destroy the freedom of the ballot altogether, and allow only a favored few to exercise the elective franchise."

This statement contains a fallacy which, though often perpetrated, is still a very obvious one. We suppose the word "power," in this connection, to be used as synonymous with *rightful*, or at least *legal*, power. It is not true that the power to *en*franchise necessarily implies the power to *dis*franchise, "so as to destroy the freedom of the ballot altogether, and allow a favored few to exercise the elective franchise." The power to do good acts, in accordance with the ends for which government is established, does not suppose the power to do bad acts directly contrary to those ends. Government has the power to prohibit murder; has it equally the power to *sanction* murder?

Nor does the power to *legally* or *constitutionally* do a certain act necessarily imply the power to do its opposite. Congress has the power to guarantee a republican form of government to each of the States, but has it the power to overthrow a republican form of government? or to institute a despotic or aristocratic one? Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia; has it, therefore, the power to *establish* slavery in the Territories and in the District?

Now, in the case under discussion, it is the opinion of a large number of persons, who have studied the Constitution very thoroughly and carefully with reference to this very point, that Congress has full power to secure the right of the elective franchise to every citizen of the United States. The right to vote is looked upon as an inherent right in every citizen of the Republic. It is his only method of participating in the government under which he lives, whose laws he obeys, whose taxes he pays, and in whose defense he is liable to be called into the field to bear arms and to fight. But, because it is maintained that Congress has the power to *protect* and *secure* this inestimable right, does it therefore follow, as our contemporary avers, that Congress has the power also "to *destroy* the freedom of the ballot altogether, and allow only a favored few to exercise the elective franchise?" By no means. The supposition is absurd. Congress has no more rightful or constitutional power "to destroy the freedom of the ballot" than it has to make a king. Nor does our contemporary *fear* that Congress will do this. Its real fear is that the freedom of the ballot will be *secured*, not overthrown. Its argument is in the interest of disfranchisement, not enfranchisement. What it dreads is, that the unjust and iniquitous laws with which its party has hedged round the ballot-box in so many of the States—laws which are a disgrace to the age in which we live, and an anomaly in a free government—will be swept away. We trust that its fears on this point are well founded.

The Berea School in Kentucky.

An appeal for help comes to us from an institution which, of all others in the land, has a claim on the generous support of the people of the North. Viewed in the light of the doctrines it advocated before the war, with the work it has accomplished, and the principles which it has declared, the school at Berea, Ky., stands pre-eminently forth to claim a liberal response to its earnest appeal. Situated in a State which, by its recent election, has declared itself anything but loyal, surrounded with all the distinctions and prejudices of caste and color, the founders of the Berea school boldly received both white and black as pupils, and overthrew the idea that color debarred a man from acquiring knowledge.

After experiencing various vicissitudes, and undergoing all the changes incident on the war, it is to-day a flourishing institution, doing much good, but feeling competent to do much more. It contains ninety-one white and ninety-six colored scholars. It is taught by experienced teachers from the North. It has a reputation established on so sound a basis as to make it stand firm. It is in the centre of the State of Kentucky, and so situated, both by nature and railroad, as to make it easily accessible from all parts of the State. With these advantages, it now calls for funds from the North to secure an endowment. The Rebel Legislature of the State refuses any aid, and it must trust to the generosity of the radicals of the North. It is recommended by Chief Justice Chase, Horace Bushnell, Rev. Drs. Leonard, Bacon, Woolsey, and many others. It certainly demands our aid. Not only do we reward a faithful friend by granting its request, but we effect a lodgment in the heart of the enemy's country, which cannot but be a resting place for our laborers, and a sign of what our principles can do. Let the appeal of the school, then, be attended to, and let another proof of the boundless liberality of the North be furnished to the Rebel population of the State of Kentucky.

Another Celestial Rebellion.

Every now and then we get a despatch which tells us that the Rebellion in China is progressing, and that Pekin, Nankin, or Nanchang are threatened. These despatches take it for granted that we are thoroughly aware of the causes and objects of the sedition, and speak to us familiarly of Tsang, Fung, Kih, and Pa, as though we were as familiar with them as with Berlin, Madrid, or Florence. Such a suggestive telegraph comes to us to-day, which tells us that Nankin is threatened. We do not know what is the origin of the present *émeute*—whether it is a different affair from the one of last year, or whether it is continuation of that little *fiasco*. But to form a correct idea of the influences which produce a rebellion among the pagodas and villas of the celestial country, we will recall the events of the last revolt. The venerable king was gathered to his fathers, and his son, of unpronounceable name, reigned in his stead. It seems that the will of the venerable child of the sun made three chiefs guardians of his heir; but in a fit of abstraction decorated two of them with two swords and three peacock feathers each, while the third was passed over, because of his absence. When he arrived at the palace, and found his coadjutors wearing three peacock feathers, and he had but two, he challenged his rivals to the sportive game of *hari-kari*, and when they declined, raised a rebellion which covered the whole Empire. Whether the present difficulty has a similar origin or not we cannot tell, but think it more than probable that the disappointment of some two-tailed mandarin is the cause.

It would seem that the European journals will never tire of discussing the purchase of Russian-America. We find articles in every one of the leading papers on the subject, all of which speak with great wisdom and profound sagacity, when in reality they know about as much about the country as we do, and that is little more than its geographical shape. The last expression of opinion which is attracting attention is that of the semi-official organ of the Czar, the *Journal de Saint Pétersbourg*, which says:—

"To appreciate a transaction, it is indispensable to know its motives, its details, and its whole significance, none of which have as yet been made public." But, with the knowledge at hand, it regards the affair as a "transaction of reciprocal advantage, which will probably result in a profitable reaction upon the commerce of our (Russian) ports in Eastern Siberia, in giving a new value to possessions which we have not been able to develop according to their worth, and, finally, in assuring protection and ample satisfaction to the commercial and political interests of the two contracting parties in the Pacific Ocean."

The Reform Meeting.—As we predicted yesterday, the meeting of the laborers at Hyde Park passed off perfectly orderly. The people turned out in vast numbers, but without any riotous demonstrations. There was a peculiar propriety in the absence of general speaking. The masses of England have a surfeit of debates in Parliament. When they meet, it is with the quiet eloquence of conscious power. There is a terrible earnestness in the silence of a vast crowd, and the determination of a nation is best expressed by firm-set lips and frowning brows, rather than by any waving of hats and shouting from lungs. The Anglo-Saxon, when he has made up his mind, says little; and viewed in this light, the demonstration in London yesterday was certainly significant.

Change of Name.—Mr. Nasby has changed the name of his famous institution from

"The Southern Military and Classicle Institoot"
to
"The Ham and Japheth Free Academy, for the Development uv the Intelleck uv all Races Irrespective uv Color."

In making this change the Board of Directors set forth the following *new views* in regard to Noah, Ham, etc:—

1. That in this emergency we are justified in doubtin whether Noer got tite at all, the statement in the Skripters to that effect bein undoubtedly an error uv the translators.
2. That ef he did get tite he didn't cuss Ham at all.
3. That ef he did cuss Ham, the cuss wuzn't intended to extend beyond Canaan at the furthest, and hence his descendants go scot free.
4. That ef the cuss wuz really and troolY intended to attach to all uv Ham's descendants, irrespective uv color, to the end uv time, it haint uv no effeck in Kentucky, ez that State hez alluz run irrespective uv any code 'ceptin sich ez hez bin adopted by her Legislacner.

The Hoe-handle Argument.—The homely common sense of the freedmen often hits the nail on the head in the discussion of political topics in the South, as witness the following "good thing" said at a radical meeting in Shelby county, Tenn., a day or two since, by a colored orator, who was a slave two years ago:—

"The Rebels are trying to use us as catspaws; they say we ought to hold office; but seven years ago we didn't hold anything but a hoe-handle, and would not now if they could have their way."

The Pennsylvania Hospital.—On our sixth page will be found an elaborate history of the origin and progress of this noble institution, from its foundation in 1752 to the present time. This sketch will be found to contain much that is of interest to the general public, as well as to the patrons of the Hospital.

Kentucky Justice.—The following incident serves to show the beauties of Democratic rule in Kentucky:—

"A mob visited the jail in Jessamine county, Ky., on the night of the 26th ult., and shot a negro boy, confined there for killing a white boy who had whipped him. *The negro was in an iron cage, and the mob, being unable to get the key, shot him through the bars.* On the same night they hanged another negro, *said to be* an accomplice."

Price of Exemption.—An order from Marshal Niel, French Minister of War, fixes the sum of 3000 francs ($600) as the price to be paid by the conscripts of 1866 who are liable to be embodied this year, for exemption from military service. The price last year was 2100 francs.

The National Debt of Great Britain.—From a Treasury return just printed, it appears that in 1866 the total amount of the English national debt was £802,842,949, of which £773,313,229 was funded, £8,187,700 unfunded, and £21,342,020 the estimated value of terminable annuities. In the same year the terminable annuities created were £102,283, those expired £79,794, the value of those reduced, £589,643; obligations were cancelled to the amount of £2,554,800, and funded debt paid off to £2,455,066.

The Dead Mikado.—The Japan *Herald* says the late Mikado died of small-pox, and adds that this disease, "although common to the country since the time of the first Mikado, Jingmoo Ten-o, who reigned 2563 years ago, has never been known to attack the sacred person of a Mikado until now."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver Two Lectures, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9,
CURIOSITY.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13,
HABIT.
The Sale of Tickets for the First Lecture will begin on Tuesday Morning, the 7th instant, at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street.
No Tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls.
Price of tickets same as at previous lectures. 5 4 4t

GERMANTOWN HALL.—
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver a Lecture at the above Hall, on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 10,
Subject—"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"
under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. Tickets for sale at Parker's Book Store, and at Eberly's Drug Store, Main street. 5 4 5t

THE OFFICE OF
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Inman Line,"
Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.
5 3 28trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.
They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.
Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.
Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

BEFORE LIFE IS IMPERILLED, deal judiciously with the symptoms which tend to dangerous chronic diseases. If the stomach is foul, the excretions irregular, the liver torpid, nothing is more certain than that TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is the one thing needful to effect a cure. 5 7 tuthsstrp
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe. Fifty-six European and American Medals have been awarded the Chickerings. Over 30,000 Pianos have been manufactured and sold. Notice the testimonials from England, Germany, France, and Italy.
NEW ROOMS,
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
5 4 stuth4f] ENTRANCE IN ART GALLERY.
W. H. DUTTON.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 2 3m7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuthp4p

DIVIDENDS.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
5 7 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 7 3t W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
5 7 6t WILLIAM McDOWELL, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of United States tax, payable on demand
5 7 3t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of taxes, and payable on demand.
5 7 6t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 7 tuths6t JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 7 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes
5 7 6t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand.
5 7 3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS
OF
BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC.
WILL BE OPENED
On Thursday Next, May 9,
THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT St.,
WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY
RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF
MOURNING BONNETS
IN THE CITY.
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

PENDENNIS.
BY W. M. THACKERAY.
BEING THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE
DIAMOND EDITION.
With 12 illustrations on wood, and a steel portrait of the author. Price, $1.50 per volume, bound in green morocco cloth; uniform with the Diamond Dickens.
Subscription book now open, and subscribers' copies delivered to any part of the city, or mailed to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of price.
Orders from the Trade promptly filled.
G. W. PITCHER,
Book and Photograph Album Dealer,
NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.
CANVASSERS WANTED. 5 7 tuths3t

W. H. DESKS. 111 N. 7TH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE,
Are prepared to supply all classes of consumers, in all parts of the city—West Philadelphia, Manua, Tioga, and Fort Richmond—with a superior article of ICE, at the lowest market rates.
Orders by mail to either of the offices will receive prompt attention.
Particular attention paid to the delivery of ice to private families, etc.
OFFICES:
NOS. 118 AND 120 NORTH BROAD ST.,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. [5 7 12t
E. P. KERSHOW. A. HUNT. } KERSHOW & HUNT.

READ! READ!

THE
WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.
WHAT IS IT?
It is a neat White Shield for the breast, prettier than linen, intended to be worn over your undershirt, and which, when soiled, may be quickly restored to its original purity by a wet towel or sponge. It will save you time; will save you trouble, save money, vexation and toil.
FOR SALE
AT THE
FURNISHING STORES.
WITH A
WATER-PROOF
SHIRT FRONT,
AND A FEW UNDERSHIRTS,
YOU MAY GO
To Paris and back without a White Shirt.
You will never have a rumpled bosom;
You will always preserve a clean appearance;
You may travel without annoyance;
Without your trunk full of dirty shirts;
You need not stop to wash up.
THUS, TOO,
You will save in hotel bills;
Save in cost of Shirts;
Save in washing;
Save in labor;
Save in soap;
Save in coal;
Save too
The vexation and confusion consequent in the weekly preparation of your linen and preserve the temper of your wife.
MANUFACTORY:
No. 44 South THIRD St.
4 25 stuth12t SECOND STORY.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 3 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
[3 19 3mrp

Quaker City Business College
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE.
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
J. E. RIDGWAY,
5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO OR
RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY,
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE
Are prepared with a full and FRESH STOCK OF
Fine and Staple Groceries,
TO FILL ORDERS FOR THE COUNTRY,
Packing neatly and securely, and delivering free of charge to any of the Depots or Express offices or delivering in West Philadelphia, Roxborough, Germantown, and Chestnut Hill.
All goods warranted of the finest quality, and sold at lowest cash prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsstp] PHILADELPHIA.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN
FINE TEAS
AND
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [3 30 stuthsmrp

SPANISH OLIVES.
THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
3 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,
Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
4 '8 1m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:—
4 11 1mrp
John Welsh, / John S. Newbold, / E. T. Eisenbrey, / Cope Bros., / Oliver Landreth
W. M. Meredith, / Morris Hacker, / George W. Bilght, / R. Marshall, / Edward G. Clark.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 6 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m4p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER St.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES W. KETLER
WILL REMOVE FROM HIS OLD STAND, No 712 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
TO HIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STORE, AT THE
S. W. CORNER OF THIRD AND SHIPPEN STREETS, MAY 9,
Where he will open a fresh and complete stock of TOBACCOS AND CIGARS. His
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
Will contain a stock which shall compare favorably with any in the city, in price and quality. From his long experience in the business, he is confident that he can give full satisfaction to all city and country purchasers, and he feels justified in soliciting from his old patrons a continuance of their patronage.
THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT
Will contain the choicest brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, to be sold at the lowest price of any similar articles in Philadelphia. In the line of Domestics and Havanas, his establishment shall not be excelled, while his Chewing and Smoking Tobacco will be of the very best manufacture and quality. Among the latter may be found—
Grant's Best Navy, / The Celebrated Monitor, / Fine Congress, / Greaner's Spun-roll, / Jones & Sons' Cavendish, / Rough and Ready, and / Plain Tobacco and Fine-cut in bulk, / Solace, Rosebud, and Sunnyside, / Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco, / Globe, / Golden Shower, / Yara, / Planter's Pride, / Continental, / Metropolis, / Hiawatha, / Sunnyside, and / Soldier's Comforter; and a full assortment of Pipes, Snuff, etc. etc.
The Trade supplied with Leaf.
Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. 5 2 6t4p

$1000 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY the subscribers for the recovery of the WATCHES, WATCH-CASES, and other articles stolen from their safe on Tuesday night, April 30. A proportionate reward will be paid for any portion of the goods. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
5 2 5t No. 728 FIFTH Street.

EXQUISITE READING.—"MADAME LANE'S LIFE AND CONFESSIONS."—Rich, rare racy, and peculiar developments. Thirteen beautiful cuts from life. Sent, postpaid, in sealed envelope, for $2. Address J. T. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
5 6 2t*

HORRIBLE CRIME.

FATHER CONSPIRES WITH A PHYSICIAN TO DESTROY HIS CHILD.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Sophia Heintzleman, living at No. 113 Eighth street, appeared before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, and related to the magistrate, under oath, an almost incredible story, of which the following is the substance:—On the 7th day of December, 1860, a friend of hers, named Mrs. Hartel, residing in the same house, died, leaving a widower and an infant child, seven days old, named Katy, a god-daughter to the complainant. For reasons best known to himself, the unnatural father determined upon destroying his child, and for that purpose sought the assistance of Mrs. Heintzleman, who was engaged to take care of the girl and bring her up. He frequently told her that he wished her to expose the child to the cold and damp air with insufficient clothing, so that she would take cold and die, which the woman refused to do. At one time, when the girl was sick, the father sent for Dr. Henry F. Topping, of No. 72 Rivington street, who prescribed a mixture which he said would effect a cure. Suspecting something wrong, the woman did not administer the medicine to the child, but carried it to a chemist, who, upon careful examination, discovered that it contained a large quantity of prussic acid. At another time, during a severe illness, the father sought to give his child at once the contents of a bottle of a sleeping potion, of which four drops was a full dose. In this attempt, as in many others, he was foiled by the vigilance of the woman, who guarded her charge with the utmost care. Despairing of ever effecting his base design against the child so long as Mrs. Heintzleman was its custodian, Hartel on Monday last abducted the girl from the house, since which time her whereabouts has remained a mystery. It is believed, however, by the complainant, that the father has at last succeeded in taking the life of his little one, and she prayed for his arrest upon such a charge, in order that the truth might be ascertained.

The above statement was corroborated by the husband of the complainant, and also by Mary Heuk, a domestic in his employ. The latter testified that she heard Hartel say at one time that the child would surely die on the succeeding Friday, and that all the arrangements had been made for the funeral.

Upon the strength of the affidavits submitted, Justice Mansfield issued warrants for the arrest of both Hartel and Dr. Topping, which was effected at a late hour in the afternoon by Sergeant Fotter and Officer Chandler of the Court squad. The magistrate demanded $1000 bail from each of the prisoners. Dr. Topping furnished the required surety, and was released. Hartel, not being able to get bail, was committed in default. Both the accused asserted their innocence, and claim that they will be able at examination, which will take place on Friday next, to show a clear case of malicious prosecution.—*N. Y. Times.*

OBITUARY.

HON. ORVILLE H. BROWNING, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

This gentleman died yesterday at Washington, after a painful and protracted illness. Mr. Browning was a native of Kentucky. His parents were poor but respectable, and during the intervals of labor on their farm allowed the deceased to attend the Harrison county school, where he obtained a good English education. He afterwards removed to Augusta, where he attended the college at that place, distinguishing himself by his attention and ability in academic studies. In the spring of 1831, after having been admitted to the bar, he emigrated to Illinois, settling at Quincy, and soon obtained a large and lucrative practice.

He served as a private during the Black Hawk war, and in 1836 married Miss Eliza Caldwell, of Richmond (Kentucky). During the same year he was elected to the Senate of Illinois, in which he served four years. Subsequently he was elected to the House of Representatives, and, after serving one term, refused a re-election. Except in 1843, when he was defeated for Congress by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Browning remained in private life until 1861. At that time he was appointed by Governor Yates, of Illinois, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Douglas. In 1866, after the retirement of Mr. Harlan, President Johnson appointed him Secretary of the Interior, which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Browning was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican; but in the dispute between the President and Congress took strong conservative grounds.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

MEETING OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. S. Cox, President, who moved that Mr. Caleb Cope take the chair, which being carried, Mr. William Mitchell was named as Secretary of the meeting, the Secretary being absent, and having the minutes of the Association in his possession. The report was read and laid aside temporarily, and the minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved. The adoption of the report of the Board of Managers was then taken up and read.

On motion the meeting adjourned, and proceeded to the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

President—James S. Cox.

Managers—John Farnum, Richard Richardson, Jacob P. Jones, Francis C. Yarnall, Samuel E. Stokes, Francis R. Cope, Frederick Graff, Fisher Hazard, Charles L. Borie, Charles Wheeler, Charles Parrish.

The annual report showed the following facts in relation to the operations of the Company:—

The total amount of coal carried on the Canal in 1866 was 1,066,000 tons, an increase of 20 per cent. on the business of 1865. The total amount of freight of all kinds carried was 1,291,000 tons, an increase of 23 per cent. The production of coal from the Company's mines was 528,800 tons. The tonnage of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, going both ways, was 642,000 tons against 357,000 in 1865, an increase of 79 per cent.

The road from White Haven to Penn Haven is now in operation, and locomotives run continually from Wilkesbarre to the head of navigation, a distance of fifty-four miles.

The profits for the year, though not so large as those of previous years, would probably be deemed satisfactory, nevertheless, considering the reduced rates of transportation which prevailed during the year, and the excessively low prices at which coal was sold during the latter part of the season, and also the fact that notwithstanding the great progress made in the construction of the new railroads, the only portions in operation during the year were from Wilkesbarre to White Haven, and the six miles from Penn Haven to the head of navigation.

The profits were as follows:—

From water and ground-rents	$7,759·76
From sales of town lots	15,159·30
From tolls on navigation	548,303·76
From tolls and transportation on the Lehigh and Susquehanna, and Nanticoke Railroads and use of cars	141,538·24
From coal	237,085·76
From Delaware Division Canal	80,927·63
Total	$1,030,814·45

After paying interest, repairs, and expenses and State and United States taxes for the year, the net earnings were $648,225·88, equal to over ten and a half per cent. on the capital stock as it stood at the close of the year.

After deducting from the net profits of the year the two dividends of five per cent. each, clear of United States and State taxes, declared in May and November, there remains a surplus for the year of $4978·51, and a total balance to the credit of profit and loss of $3,391,791·69.

On the 1st of January, 1867, the sum total of the Company's liabilities, including capital stock, funded debt, and pecuniary obligations of every kind, was $14,149,767·62.

It is believed that the extension of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad may be finished to the Delaware river before the close of this year. The grading is nearly finished, and for nearly half the distance is for a double track. The bridges across the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, at Easton, are to be of iron, and the road below Mauch Chunk is to be laid with steel rails.

It is proposed to merge the Nanticoke Railroad Company into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which owns most of the stock. The Nanticoke Railroad Company have now over twenty-five miles of road laid, extending from near Pittston into Newport township.

The Company have aided in the construction of the railroad of the Union Coal Company to Providence and Scranton, and are to run passenger and freight trains over it, and coal trains going west.

They have agreed to finish the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad from Bethlehem to Chapman, fourteen miles, and have taken a lease of it for 99 years.

Before the next annual meeting, the Company expect to have 200 miles of railroad in operation, which, with their 6000 acres of coal land, the 48 miles of slackwater navigation on the Lehigh, and the 60 miles of canal leased from the Delaware Division Canal Company, will constitute the elements of business for the year 1868.

EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following properties were offered this morning, by Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, with the annexed results:—

Bond of Pennsylvania Mining Company of Michigan for $1094 74; 490 shares do. do. Consolidated stock; 500 shares N. Jersey Mining Co. of Michigan	$2649·10
250 shares Western Mining and Manufacturing Company of Peytona, Va.	$1·00
150 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.	$45·00
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	$110·00
100 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Company	$33·00
100 shares Wyoming Canal	$51·00
600 shares Mammoth Vein Coal Company	$5·25
10 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities	$166·75
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company par $250	$100
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	$27
50 shares Empire Transportation Company	$52
1 share Mercantile Library Company	$13½
550 shares Maryland Gold Mining Company	1 cent
3040 shares French Creek Oil Company	½ cent
100 shares Allegheny River Oil Company	½ cent
1 share Associated Butchers and Drovers	50 cents
100 shares Hibberd Oil Company	½ cent
800 shares Tidioute and Allegheny Oil Co.	7 cents
500 shares Worden Oil Company	11 cents
SPRUCE Street, No. 902. Residence	$14,300
MARKET Street, No. 1631, Business stand	$12,000
QUEEN Street, Nos. 113 and 115. Steam bakery	$6,500
BAKER Street, east of 7th. Four brick dwellings	$2,300
EIGHTH Street, No. 619. Store and dwelling	$3,500
PINE Street, No. 1319. Brick dwelling	$5,000
LOCUST Street, No. 3805. Handsome cottage	$13,000
QUINCE Street, No. 237. Two brick dwellings	$1,400
FRONT Street, No. 352. Modern residence	$4000
THIRTEENTH Street, No. 131, above Walnut. Desirable residence	$10,400
GREEN Street, No. 2429. Modern dwelling	$1800
LOMBARD St., No. 917. Modern residence	$5000
NEW MARKET Street, No. 309. Store and dwelling	$2500
GASKILL Street, Nos. 418 and 420. Four brick dwellings	$2925
Bradley House, Atlantic City	....
Sherman House, Atlantic City	....
Hiawatha House, Atlantic City	$1925

THE SEA-SIDE.—There is some consolation in a knowledge of the fact, that the present damp and gloomy weather cannot last for an indefinite period, without some intermission. In two or three weeks, in fact, we may confidently anticipate a return of something approximating to the summer heats. Then is the time and the proper occasion for a jaunt to the sea-side. Many persons labor under the delusion that it is neither becoming nor pleasant to frequent a watering-place before the first of July, but never were people more mistaken. A bath in old ocean early in summer or late in the fall is much more invigorating than on a sultry August day. And if the sea-side world could but persuade themselves to look at the matter in the true light, they would soon be forced, by the prevailing opinion in fashionable circles, to leave the city a full month earlier than is customary at present. For the benefit of such as desire to bring about this change, as well as of those who set summer fashions at utter defiance, the *Surf House*, at Atlantic City, will be opened this season on Saturday, the first of June. This favorite resort has been thoroughly overhauled during the winter, and its accommodations will be found to be superior, even, to what they were last year. As for Mr. William T. Caleb, the proprietor, it is unnecessary to say anything more than to remind our readers that he is the most genial and the most painstaking of sea-side hosts.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.—We would call the attention of all our readers to the sale of Highest Class Paintings, which takes place this evening, and to be continued on Wednesday and Thursday evenings following, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. These paintings are all first-class specimens of art of the leading artists, English, Flemish, French, and Dusseldorf schools. We would advise all those who want fine pictures to take advantage of these sales, as they are the last important ones of the season, and such another chance will not be afforded for some time to come. They are to be sold positively without any reserve whatever by B. Scott, Jr.

A DISHONEST BEGGAR.—One of the many impositions upon the benevolent public was revealed yesterday in the person of Isaac Willisbach, an aged Israelite, who, with sorrowful mien, clothed with ragged apparel, and looking a most disconsolate and destitute object, was receiving money and clothing from the citizens in the vicinity of Eighth and Buttonwood streets. Detective Reeder made an examination of this apparent object of charity, and on him found in a leather bag beneath his vest two one hundred dollar bills, and sixty-five dollars in smaller notes. He was bound over by Alderman Beitler for obtaining money under false pretenses.

COUNTY CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS.—The Universalists will hold their annual Philadelphia County Convention for the transaction of all business connected with their religious faith, on Wednesday (to-morrow) afternoon and evening, at the Church of the Messiah, Thirteenth and Locust streets. The afternoon session will be devoted mainly to the transaction of business. At the evening session, commencing at 8 o'clock, the annual sermon will be delivered by Dr. Thayer, of Boston, a learned and eloquent divine. The Sunday School children of the Universalist churches in the city will participate in the singing. The occasion will no doubt be of great interest.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—R. E. Jones was arrested for racing in Fairmount Park yesterday afternoon, to the great danger of those who had visited that place of resort for a time of quiet pleasure. Alderman Massey fined and held him to keep the peace.

George Shaaf, for reckless driving at Fifth and Jefferson, whereby one A. Peterhoff sustained painful injuries, was committed by Alderman Toland to answer.

WHOLESALE WIFE-BEATING.—James McKinley was brought before Alderman Swift this morning, charged with a brutal assault and battery on his wife. She bore marks on her face and neck of a rather severe beating. The brutal husband was bound over in the sum of $500 to appear at Court.

James McCracken and James Dougherty were charged with similar offenses before Alderman Swift, who held each in $500 bail to appear at Court.

COLONEL JAMES BUCHANAN CROSS, the notorious forger and swindler, passed through this city last night, on his way to Chicago. For travelling companions, the Colonel was honored with the attentions of several detectives from the latter place, and a sharp eye upon his movements was kept by them, lest at any moment he should give them the slip. It is to be hoped that this consummate rascal will at last receive his just deserts.

DOING DAMAGE GENERALLY.—John McCartney, last evening, being about half intoxicated, went into the residence of Mr. Wear, on Dock and Water streets, and did then and there, in the absence of the inmates, demolish furniture by wholesale, deeming it a great pleasure to smash everything in his way. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Butler to answer at Court.

SPEAKER COLFAX will this evening repeat his popular lecture entitled "Across the Continent," at the National Hall, on Market street, above Twelfth; after which, by express invitation, he will visit the Union League. This is the last lecture to be delivered by Mr. Colfax, and all who desire to hear him should embrace the opportunity now offered.

A COLLISION.—About 7 o'clock this morning the West Chester train collided with car 11 of the Chesnut and Walnut passenger cars, at Thirty-first and Chesnut streets. The latter was almost entirely demolished, but, fortunately, the car was empty and nobody was injured, although the attaches of the car were considerably frightened.

AN ASSAULT ON A LADY.—Robert Springfield, a young man aged eighteen, was arrested last evening for having assaulted Miss Ellen Weberly, in the Park at the intersection of the Baltimore pike with Forty-second street. It is alleged that he knocked her down, and otherwise maltreated her. He was committed by Alderman Allen to answer at Court.

THREATENINGS.—William Leary is said to have long entertained bitter hostility against a man with whom he had a slight altercation. It is alleged that he lately threatened to put an end to the earthly existence of said person, by means of a knife. For this threat he was arrested and bound over by Alderman Massey in the sum of $800 bail to answer at Court.

THE REV. DR. M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE.—The Rev. Dr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, rector of St. Luke's P. E. Church, having been assigned the arduous yet welcome task of writing a memorial of the late lamented Bishop Potter, has left the city for his summer residence, at Bristol, R. I., where, in quiet retirement, he will complete the memorial. The Rev. Dr. will be absent for several months. On Sunday last he entered on the twenty-second year of his ministry at St. Luke's Church, and stated to his congregation that he had declined the call to the church in Rhode Island, and would resume his official functions in October next. During his absence the Rev. Mr. Lounsberry will officiate in his stead. Dr. Howe is peculiarly fitted, by ability and association, to write the memorial mentioned. He has also been chosen to deliver a discourse commemorative of Bishop Potter in July next, before the Alumni of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., of which Association the Bishop was Vice-President.

THACKERAY'S WORKS.—We have received from G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, a copy of the first of the diamond edition of Thackeray, issued by M. Doolady, New York. The work before us is "Pendennis," and is got up in the same style as Ticknor & Field's beautiful diamond edition of Dickens. It is really a miracle of cheapness. It contains twelve illustrations, and is well printed on good paper, with clear type and handsome binding. The universal appreciation of the works of Thackeray will secure a large sale for this popular form of his productions.

ONE OF THE BROWNS IN TROUBLE.—Lieutenant Leighton, of the Sixth District, arrested James Brown, who had taken a pair of unmentionables from a fellow boarder at the house corner of Tenth and Vine streets. The goods were recovered at a pawnbroker's shop. Alderman Hibberd committed Brown to answer.

LARCENY OF SHOES.—It is alleged that Anne Young went into a shoe store No. 910 Spring Garden street, and appropriated a pair of shoes. Complaint was made to an officer near by, when Anne was arrested in her career, and, being taken before Alderman Massey, was held in $800 bail to answer at Court.

A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER occurred between one Pat. Powers and the goat-catchers. He attempted to stop the officers from catching all those animals that were allowed to ramble about the streets. Alderman Tunison committed Powers to answer at Court, in default of $500 bail.

WE ARE SELLING

Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as	$10·00
" " better, for	12·00
" " " "	15·00
Black Suits, all-wool, as low as	18·00
" better, for	20·00
" " "	25·00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

WE WELCOME to our columns again our old friend Dr. Humphreys and his Specific Homœopathic Remedies. We have known the Dr. for many years, and know him as a conscientious Christian gentleman and an accomplished physician. We have used his Specifics ourselves, and they are used extensively among our friends, and are free to say that they are all that they claim to be—invaluable Family Medicines. All who have the pleasure of Dr. H.'s acquaintance know that he would offer nothing to the public unless it was fully up to the standard of recommendation.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.* DEPOT, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

IT WILL be seen by an advertisement in our paper of yesterday that the publication of Henry Ward Beecher's Story is to be commenced in the New York *Ledger* for this week. The *Ledger* has also secured a series of articles from the Presidents of twelve of the principal Colleges in the country.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut st.

ALL IN VAIN!—The attempts to palm off upon the American public the bogus parodies on the leading Paris perfumes, while Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the finest extract for the handkerchief ever produced either here or abroad, is within the reach of every class.—*Providence Post.*

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Six cards or one large picture, $1. Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, copied into either large or small Photographs. If good pictures, will make copies almost, if not quite equal to those made from life. B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street.

MAY COUPONS, GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES Wanted by DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

BEDDING OF BEST QUALITY And at lowest prices. J. G. FULLER, No. 932 Ridge Avenue, Near Vine street, Formerly No. 9 S. Seventh street.

HAVE YOU SEEN the new style Spring Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental? If not, call and examine the prices. Style and workmanship unequalled.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BLACK CROOK ALL THE RAGE.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING *FOR MEN AND BOYS now ready. LARGE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES.* WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FREIDLEIN—NUTT.—At the Fifth Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 533 Chatham street, on the evening of the 5th instant, by Rev. J. E. Smith, Mr. CHARLES F. FRIEDLEIN to Miss PAULINE NUTT, all of this city.

KYLE—BUCHANAN.—On the evening of the 2d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. H. Lung, Mr. JOHN KYLE to Miss ANNA N. BUCHANAN, daughter of H. Buchanan, Esq., all of Germantown. No cards.

WILSON—ZEILIN.—On this morning, the 7th, by the Rev. Joseph S. Newlin, ALBAN M. WILSON to MARY C., second daughter of John K. Zeilin, Esq.

DIED.

HAYS.—On the 4th instant, WILLIAM L. HAYS, M. D., in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Columbia Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Star of America Lodge, No. 52, I. O. of O. F.; Miquon Tribe, No. 50, Imp. O. of R. M.; and the Spring Garden Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 2061 Ridge avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. (Danville, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., papers please copy.)

JACOBS.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Thomas Jacobs, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 620 Aramingo street, on Friday, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

McCLASKY.—On the 5th instant, ANDREW W. McCLASKY, aged 44 years.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1323 N. Twenty-second street, on Wednesday, May 8, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

OWEN.—On the 5th instant, BENJAMIN OWEN, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Richmond and Church streets, Bridesburg, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHRYOCK.—On Monday morning, May 6, 1867, GEORGE A. SHRYOCK, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, at his late residence, No. 1213 Green street, on Wednesday morning next at 8 o'clock precisely.

THAT'S A SMART LAD OF YOURS. DON'T you think the gift of a Chest of Tools would greatly delight him, by giving him the means of exercising his mechanical talent and inventive faculty? Several styles of them for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

ROLL PANS, MUFFIN PANS, WISCONSIN Pans, Omelet Pans, Waffle Irons, and other culinary hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MOLE TRAPS AND A VARIETY OF Rat and Mice Traps, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT. [4 18 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5ptf

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 4 17 2m5p

$20,000 TO $30,000 TO LOAN ON good mortgage security. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 332 S. FOURTH Street. 5 4 3t

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by J. L. CAPEN, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 2 14tuths3mrp]

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. { FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street. 4 11 tuths5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p]

FINE CHOCOLATE. FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate, 4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

REMOVAL. A. & H. LEJAMBRE, Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600 REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, JAPANNED WARE, WOODEN-WARE. GRIFFITH & PAGE, 4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST. 3 23tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

BEDDING AND Feather Warehouse, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses. A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality. Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes. CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order. All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always. AMOS HILLBORN, No. 44 North TENTH Street, Below Arch. N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 2stuth3m5p

AT THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF STOCK, ON THE BURLINGTON COUNTY EXHIBITION GROUNDS, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, THERE WILL BE OFFERED OVER 100 HEAD OF FINE HORSES, Including several Fast Trotters, several pairs of matched Carriage Horses, and many nice Family Horses, and good Roadsters; several Colts by Rysdick's Hambletonian, Goldsmith's Volunteer, American Star, California Patchen, and other Colts of Old Patchen, May Day, Bashaw, Empire, Abdallah, and other noted Trotters. Also, Durham and Alderney Cattle, Southdown and Leicester Sheep, Jacks, Jennets, Goats; Carriages, Harness, Machinery, etc. Descriptive Catalogues can be obtained on the ground on the day of sale. 5 6 2t

THIRD EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Continued from our First Page.]

Q. Will you state what the habits of your son were? Objected to and sustained.

Witness resumed—He was quiet only at times; he talked about the spirits of Indians; he would laugh, jump about, make queer faces, and act very queer; he often acted very demented and foolish; when in our store he spent his evenings there; but after he left the store he spent his evenings at home; the expression of his eye was one thing that I discovered as peculiar; also the motion of his hand; he would dance around the room like an Indian; I have felt afraid of him; his eyes at such times looked wild and piercing, and sometimes very vacant; I have heard him complain of not sleeping; I have known him to sleep night and day when he was under the effects of these hallucinations; whenever he was at business I would make him get up; he came to my house to stop the last time about five weeks ago; he bought provisions at the market for the family; he paid for them with his own money; this was about two weeks before the homicide; he told me he intended to return West again; he did not state the time to me.

Q. Did he send his picture to you while in the West? Objected to, and withdrawn.

Witness resumed—When he had the spasms he would not shake much, but would froth at the mouth; his eyes were always closed on these occasions; the occasions of the attacks of the fits of epilepsy; he appeared unconscious at times; he would sit with his eyes closed and his hand up for hours; he often confessed to me that he conversed with spirits; he said he was guarded by the angels; he was almost always under an influence of some kind; the last time he was at the house he sat for hours with his eyes closed, then suddenly started up and went out; he claimed to know when he had letters at the Post Office before he went for them; he would say, "I am going down to the Post Office, and get a letter, for I know there is one there for me;" he always brought one home when he said so; I remember two times distinctly his doing this; I remember one time his starting up and saying "there is a man I have been looking for all over the city who wants to see me," and started out; he returned in ten or fifteen minutes, and said he had met him at the corner of Ninth and Arch; he said he would not have missed going out on that occasion for a great deal; he knew that his brother had money in his trunk up stairs; I don't know the amount, but I think $30 or $40; his brother and he were on good terms; he had plenty of opportunities to take the money if he wanted to; while my son was with me he had half-a-dozen of these fits; they became more frequent as he grew older; when he returned from the West other members of the family and myself were afraid of him; he had strange ways and manners; when dancing about he seemed to be influenced by something; it seemed as if he couldn't help it. Jacob Winnemore, his uncle, jumped out of the window and killed himself; I never saw him.

No cross-examination.

Mary Winnemore sworn—I am a sister of the prisoner; I have seen him going into the fits; I was very young at that time; I knew of his fall down the steps; I saw the wound in his forehead; it was about two inches in length; my brother had fits frequently after the fall; I am older than my brother; when he came home from the army in February or March last, he acted very strange and foolish, I at times feared he would do me harm; when he was in his right mind he was kind and gentle, and I never feared him; he never offered any violence that I know of; he spent about $3 when he purchased the marketing; my other brother had about $40 in a trunk upstairs; at times he would appear very intelligent; at other times he appeared to know what was going to happen; I have known him to sit and play with his fingers in a peculiar manner, and make grimaces.

Q. Did your brother act like a fool? Objected to, and withdrawn.

Resumed—At those times my brother acted as if he was insane; he always complained of his head; he was unwell; sometimes he complained of not sleeping; he had delusions; he acted as if he fancied himself somebody else; his actions at these times were not like his own; he often wished himself dead; he attempted to take his own life several times; I have seen him under the influence of laudanum; four or five times he exhibited himself in such a way as to make me afraid of him. No cross-examination.

Henry G. Winnemore sworn—I am the brother of the prisoner; I have known my brother to have fits; when small I have known him to have three or four in a day; the doctor said they were epileptic fits.

I cannot recollect the time exactly, but I think they lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, or from that to three-quarters of an hour; I know of his falling down stairs; the gash was an inch and a half or two inches long; he appeared different after the fall; the fits appeared to be harder; he complained from that hour to this of a pain in his head; when well he seemed to be peaceable and quiet; he is easily moved by the pains of others, and is tender-hearted; I know nothing of his having attempted to destroy his life, except having seen him under the influence of what he had taken for that purpose; he has taken opium; he was under the influence of it several days; he generally spent his evenings at home; I never saw him gamble; he slept with me; I had money in my trunk, between $60 to $70; I cannot exactly say how much; he had no key to it, but the trunk was very easily opened; it was a spring lock and the blade of a knife would push it open; he knew the money was in the trunk; the relations existing between us were such that he could have had money if he asked for it; he said it was his intention to go West; I do not know the time he intended to start; he has often described to me persons that were dead, saying that they were in the room, and he could see them as plain as he could me; he acted very strange, and queer; sometimes he would imagine himself to be an Indian Chief; he would speak the Indian language, and when himself I would ask him about it, and he would know nothing about it; I have noticed him making gesticulations, dancing around the room, etc.; his eyes sometimes looked vacant; these changes in the appearance of the eyes were mostly suddenly; I do not know for what reason he was discharged from the army; I never heard him say; he appeared to know what was going on at a distance from him; I recollect about the letters; before he started to go to market, he said there was a man looking for him from the West; I went with him; on our way home he saw the man he had been looking for, on Arch street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; he often complained to me of having a sick headache; he complained nearly always of a pain in the forehead.

Cross-examined—He was about seven years old when he got the fall; I can't tell when it was exactly; he had a fit when he was two or three years of age; this last winter a year ago I saw him under the influence of opium; the last time I saw him have a fit was before he went to Delaware; it was about twelve years ago; he was about eleven years old when he left home; he returned home about four years ago, I can't recollect how long he staid; he afterwards went to Woodbury to learn printing; I never lived with him more than two years at a time; I was with him about two or three weeks the last time; in the fall of 1865 he came back; we lived together about a year; he was then working for a man in Fifteenth street, near Ellsworth; he was with him six or seven weeks; he went from there to a place in Front street, and from there to Atlantic City; from there he went on a farm, and then went West; and in February or March he came to Philadelphia; he lived here from that time until a week or ten days of this affair; he slept with me during that time.

Mrs. Patience Wilson sworn—I live in Delaware, near Smyrna; I know the prisoner; he lived in our family about four years; he came there in 1852; he lived there until my husband died; his name was Henry B. Woodhull; Winnemore had fits while at my house; I suppose he had as many as thirty or forty in the course of a day and night; the longest spell was three weeks; he complained very much of pain in his forehead; I never knew him to be delirious; he would not appear at times foolish; he was mild, kind, and gentle in his conduct; he was very sympathetic; I can't say that I ever saw any one touch the scar on his forehead; the fits came on suddenly; he tried to bite those who were friendly when they came near him.

Cross-examined—He left about two months after my husband died, in 1856; he had the fits during the latter part of the time he was with us; he had the spells three or four times a year.

Re-examined—The last attack was the worst; it lasted three weeks.

This witness, who had been detained under bond, was then discharged.

The Court then adjourned until three o'clock.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Patrick McGeough and Catharine his wife vs. Philip Keaugh and Margaret his wife. An action to recover damages for injury sustained by assault and battery alleged to have been committed by defendant's wife upon plaintiff's. On trial.

Levy vs. Crawley. Before reported. Verdict for defendant, $78·70.

Joseph Taylor and John McBride vs. William Briggs and James Crawford. An action to recover for arrears of rent. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Robert O. Lowry vs. John Dick. An action to recover arrears of rent. On trial.

Railroad Troubles.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Judge Miller, of the United States District Court, yesterday granted an injunction against the Directors of the Milwaukee and Prairie-du-Chien Railroad, prohibiting the consolidation of the Milwaukee and St. Paul's with the Prairie-du-Chien Railroad Company, or paying any dividends, interest, or any moneys on account of the stock issued by the present Board of Directors.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cotton dull at 27@27½c. for middlings. Flour quiet, without decided change; 6500 barrels sold. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull for old; new is heavy, at a decline of 1@2c. Oats firmer; 60,000 bushels sold—State, 87@88c.; Western, 83@85c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $23·12½@$23·15; prime, $19@19·25. Lard firm at 12⅝@13⅛c. Whisky quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Flour firm at $6·50@7. Wheat dull; choice at $3·10. Legal-tenders, 74½.

Arrival of the China.

HALIFAX, May 7.—The steamship China, from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 27th, has arrived here.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Market Reports

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 7—Evening.—Consols, 91¼; Erie, 41¾; Illinois Central, 75¾; Five-twenties, 71½.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—Evening.—Middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable, and prices for yarns and goods are drooping.

Breadstuffs generally quiet. Corn, 43s. 6d. a 43s. 9d. Red Western Wheat, 13s. 9d. Provisions unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Other articles unaltered.

HON. WM. D. KELLEY AT MEMPHIS.

He Will Speak at Opera House To-Night

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Hon. William D. Kelley arrived here this morning, and was received by a committee of Republican citizens. He speaks to-night at the Opera House.

The New York Stock Board.

NEW YORK, May 7—2·30 P. M.—The Stock Market is dull and variable. Governments are steady, with no speculative demand. Railroads are drooping, caused by an increased disposition to sell. Foreign exchange firmer. A heavy failure of a tobacco and cotton house is reported on the street. Gold, 138⅜.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—General W. J. Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has received $480,000 in United States Bonds, being the amount due on the seventh section of thirty miles of their completed road, just accepted by the Government Commissioners.

The Mission of the Japanese Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Japanese Commissioners have informed Secretary Seward privately the object of their mission, and have had an interview with Secretary Welles relative to the purchase of vessels.

The Kentucky Elections.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—Additional returns indicate that the entire Democratic ticket has been elected. Full returns from the Eighth and Ninth Districts are not in, but as far as heard from the Young and Adams Democrats have a majority.

Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The meeting of the workingmen at the Court House last night was large, enthusiastic, harmonious, and quiet. Several prominent speakers addressed the meeting, all of whom deprecated violence of any kind, and strongly urged unity of action and determination to stand by the eight-hour. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the workingmen of the city of St. Louis, in council assembled, do hereby declare that we are determined, as law-abiding citizens, to enforce the law making eight hours a legal day's work, and will accept a reasonable reduction of our wages.

Resolved, That we will discountenance any attempt to enforce the law by any improper means, believing our cause too just to be carried by any other means than moral suasion.

Resolved, That we invite the opponents of the Eight-Hour law to meet us, at any time and place they may deem proper, to discuss the merits or demerits of the question before the public.

Considerable excitement occurred yesterday among the workingmen in East St. Louis, and a riot was imminent at one time, but matters were quieted down by an earnest appeal from the leading men.

The laborers were finally induced to go to work on the eight-hour rule for a proportionate reduction in wages.

A Tailor Decapitates Himself.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—A tailor named Frank Holtkamp, 45 years of age, committed suicide this afternoon by cutting his head off with a razor. Desertion by his wife was the cause.

Ship News.

BOSTON, May 7.—The steamship Concordia, from Liverpool, via Queenstown May 17, arrived to-day, with 330 steerage passengers. She reports, April 30, encountering a hurricane, and lost one blade of her propeller, and had her quarter boats blown from the davits. During the gale, John Williams, seaman, fell overboard and was lost. May 1, latitude 44·40, longitude 47, saw the British ship Marion, bound west, with loss of main and mizzentopgallant masts.

THE BOSTON STOCKJOBBING CASE.

BOSTON, May 6.—John Leighton, the unhappy stockjobber, is still in limbo at the Suffolk Jail. He was disappointed in not receiving his bail at the last moment, when its receipt was almost certain.

This afternoon the accused was in the Supreme Judicial Court petitioning Justice Foster for a writ of habeas corpus. The court-room was crowded with men familiar on 'Change daily, who seemed deeply interested in the goings on. Ex-Governor John A. Andrew and Oliver Stephens appeared for Leighton, and J. M. Keith for the plaintiffs in the writ against him.

The petition as read set forth that the petitioner was arrested on the charge of having converted, with Evans, sixty thousand dollars of the money of the Franklin Mining Company to his own use, and alleges that he has not converted any part of the same to his own use, and is not guilty, and the damages were fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, so as to keep him from liberty. The Treasurer, Mr. Charles Emory, and the Director of the Franklin Mining Company, Aaron W. Spencer, who caused the arrest to be made, were both examined very minutely. The President testified that the books show a deficiency of $51 759.

After the examination John A. Andrew stated that it had been shown that Leighton was liable to arrest for $9400 which he had used to redeem stock, but not to anything more.

The Court finally ruled that the evidence had brought out the fact that Leighton had not accounted for this $9400, and therefore his bail should be fixed at $12,000. His bail will probably be obtained in the morning.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Charles Fortescue, Isaac Warnick, and John Irwin were charged with entering the house of Lewis Hirsch, on Coates street, above Fifth, and purloining a velvet cloak, half-a-dozen silver tea-spoons, $15 in currency, a silver medal, gold rings, pencils, coins, and several other articles, valued at about $200. Most of the articles were recovered.

Stacy Haines saw Fortescue running from the direction of the house, through the lumber-yard at Fifth and Brown streets, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Julius Vandever testified that he saw two parties in the lumber-yard, and thought, from his appearance, Fortescue was one of them.

Detectives Henderson and Charles Smith arrested the parties, and found a screw-driver on Fortescue, and a chisel and the coins on Warnick, who is known by the name of Holmes.

They were held in $5000 bail for a further hearing on Saturday next.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 5-20s '65.Jy.cp	107⅞	40 sh 13th & 15th	19⅞
$5600 do	106	40 sh Lehigh N...2d.	53⅝
$1000 do.'64.rg	105½	43 sh Leh V R	56⅝
$1200 City 6s, New	101⅞	10 sh Penna R	53⅝
$200 do. New	101⅞	100 sh Caldwell	⅞
$300 do. New	101⅞	2 sh Phila Exch'ge	61
$100 do. New	101⅞	300 sh Read R....b60.	53
$1000 Pa 5s '68	97⅞	100 do....2d.	53
$1000 War & Fr'n 7s.c.	81½	100 do	53

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	101⅞	10 sh Penna R	53⅝
25 sh 13th & 15th	19⅞	56 sh Leh N	53⅞
50 do	19⅞	10 do	[illegible]

WANTED—A FOREMAN IRON [illegible] accustomed to working on Car [illegible] at No. 14 North FIFTH Street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Its Origin, History, and Progress, from 1750 to the Present Time—The Various Vicissitudes it has Undergone, and the Good it Has Done.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Origin and Objects of the Hospital.

The noble institution whose name stands at the head of this article, had its origin as far back in the past as the year 1750. "About the end of this year," says an old, time-stained volume, which gives a sketch of its foundation and history during the first five years of its existence, "some persons who had frequent opportunities of observing the distress of such distempered poor as from time to time came to Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of the physicians and surgeons of that city; how difficult it was for them to procure suitable lodgings, and other conveniences proper for their respective cases, and how expensive the providing good and careful nurses, and other attendants, for want whereof, many must suffer greatly, and some probably perish, that might otherwise be restored to health and comfort, and become useful to themselves, their families, and the publick, for many years after; and considering, moreover, that even the poor inhabitants of this city, though they had homes, yet were therein but badly accommodated in sickness, and could not be so well and so easily taken care of in their separate habitations as they might be in one convenient house, under one inspection, and in the hands of skilful practitioners; and several of the inhabitants of the province, who unhappily became disordered in their senses, wandered about, to the terrour of their neighbours, there being no place (except the house of correction), in which they might be confined, and subjected to proper management for their recovery, and that house was by no means fitted for such purposes; did charitably consult together, and confer with their friends and acquaintances, on the best means of relieving the destressed, under those circumstances; and an Infirmary, or Hospital, in the manner of several lately established in Great Britain, being proposed, was so generally approved, that there was reason to expect a considerable subscription of the inhabitants of this city towards the support of such a Hospital."

The expense attending such an enterprise, however, was considered too great to warrant an expectation of success, unless the subscription became general throughout the province, and the assistance of the Assembly was obtained. For this purpose a general petition was drawn up and presented to the "Honorable House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania" on the 23d of January, 1750-51. This petition set forth the facts enumerated above, and in addition pleaded the cause of the impoverished sick by saying that "something further seems wanting in favor of such whose poverty is made more miserable by the additional weight of a grievous disease, from which they might easily be relieved, if they were not situated at too great a distance from regular advice and assistance, whereby many languish out their lives, tortured perhaps with the stone, devoured by the cancer, deprived of sight by cataracts, or gradually decaying by loathsome distempers."

The Provincial Charter.

A bill for accomplishing the object in view was read the first time on the 1st of February following, but for a time it was in great danger of defeat, by reason of the inability of many of the members to comprehend the necessity or usefulness of the enterorise, and the expressed fear that the expense of paying the physicians would soon eat up any fund that could be raised for the purpose. Three generous physicians—Lloyd Zachary, Thomas Bond, and Phineas Bond by name—obviated the last objection by volunteering to attend the Hospital for three years without charge; and on the 7th of February the bill passed the House, and received the Governor's assent in May following.

This act provided for the establishment of "a Hospital, for the reception and relief of lunaticks, and other distempered and sick poor within this province;" and further provided that the original contributors of the sum of ten pounds or more should assemble on the first of July following, and that all such as might thereafter contribute a like sum should meet on the first Monday in May, "yearly forever," at some convenient place in the city, to elect by ballot twelve persons out of their own number to act as managers of the contribution and Hospital until the next election, together with one other person to fill the position of treasurer. This Board of Managers were empowered to make all the necessary rules and regulations of the Hospital, provided they were not repugnant to the laws of England or of the province, and were duly approved by the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Attorney-General for the time being. It was further provided that the Hospital should be open to "the sick and distempered poor from any part of the province, without partiality or preference." The act likewise provided that as soon as it should be certified to the Speaker of the Assembly for the time being, that a capital stock of £2000 had been raised by contribution, the Speaker should issue a warrant on the provincial treasurer, or trustees of the loan office, for the payment of two yearly instalments of £1000 each to the treasurer of the Hospital. This appropriation was to be applied to the founding, building, and furnishing of the Hospital; while the interest of the contributions was to be devoted to the accommodation of the patients. In conclusion, it was provided that an account of all the disbursements, together with a list of all the contributions, should be published annually in the *Gazette*, or other newspapers; that the books of the institution should at all times be open to the inspection of visitors appointed by the Assembly; and that, in case there should not be a constant succession of contributors to meet annually for the election of Managers, then the entire estate and affairs of the Hospital should be under the management of such persons as the General Assembly might from time to time appoint for the purpose.

In a short time the subscription considerably exceeded the amount required by the act, and at the appointed time a majority of the contributors assembled at the State House in Philadelphia, and elected John Reynall as Treasurer, and the following persons as Managers:—Joshua Crosby, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Bond, Samuel Hazard, Richard Peters, Israel Pemberton, Jr., Samuel Rhodes, Hugh Roberts, Joseph Morris, John Smith, Evan Morgan, and Charles Norris.

A Grant of Land from the Proprietaries is Rejected.

After inspecting several lots of ground in the city, the Managers came to the conclusion that one belonging to Thomas and Richard Penn, the Proprietaries of the Province, and situated on Mulberry (now Arch) street, between Ninth and Tenth, was the most suitable, as it was situated in an unimproved part of the town, and would afford the necessary open air for many years to come. They therefore presented to the Proprietaries a petition, setting forth the object in view, and requesting the grant of this land for the purpose. The petition was answered in October, 1751, but in a manner that was far from satisfactory to the Managers and contributors. The Proprietaries offered for the purposes of the Hospital the grant of a lot on the north side of Sassafras (now Race) street, between Sixth and Seventh, being a portion of the ground now enclosed in Franklin Square. James Hamilton, their Lieutenant-Governor, was authorized to convey this lot to the managers, but the grant was coupled with restrictions that were less liberal by far than the charter granted by the General Assembly. The proffered grant was declined for this reason, and for the additional one that the ground was moist, and adjoining to the brick-yards, where the water stood in ponds, thereby rendering the locality unhealthy, and more appropriate for a burial-place, to which use part of it had already been devoted. Furthermore, it was part of a square which, according to the old maps of the city, had been allotted by the late Proprietary to public uses, and the Managers feared that its acceptance would, for this reason, give rise to an unfriendly feeling on the part of the citizens of the town.

Temporary Hospital Established in 1752.

In the meantime the Managers established a temporary hospital in a private house, hired for the purpose, belonging to Judge John Kinsey, and situated on the north side of Market street, above Fifth. It was opened in February, 1752, with two patients in the way of a beginning, and continued in use about four years. About the same time, also, general regulations for the government of the Hospital, and the reception and discharge of patients, were adopted by the Managers, and approved by the contributors and the various State officials, as required in the charter; and the following were elected physicians to attend upon the inmates:—Doctors Lloyd Zachary, Thomas Bond, Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, Samuel Preston Moore, and John Redman. These physicians, in addition to their gratuitous attendance, furnished all the medicines required, until December, 1752, when an assortment of drugs was procured from London, and an apothecary's shop established in the Hospital, the expense being met by a subscription of "the charitable widows and other good women of the city," amounting to a little more than £112. In March, 1753, Dr. Lloyd Zachary, one of the original physicians, was disabled by a paralytic stroke, and the managers elected Dr. William Shippen to fill the vacancy.

In May, 1753, the first settlement of the accounts of the Hospital took place. Up to this time £2067 had been received for building and furnishing, and £2752 for maintaining the Hospital. The interest on the latter, together with £80 received for boarding patients who were able to pay, amounted to £203, while the current expenses amounted to £300, an excess of £97. During this time 64 patients had been received. Of these 32 had been cured and discharged; 5 were discharged as incurable; 1 for irregular behavior; 1 because admitted contrary to rules; 2 had left without permission; 6 had been taken away by their friends; 5 had died from various disorders; and 8 remained under treatment.

Early in 1754, such of the women patients as were able to work were furnished with spinning wheels by the Managers. In February of the same year, the Managers caused a seal for the institution to be engraved on silver, with the good Samaritan delivering the sick man to the innkeeper for a device, and for a motto the words:—"Take care of him, and I will repay thee."

A Permanent Building is Erected.

In the latter part of the year 1754 the Managers purchased for the moderate sum of £500 the lot on which the hospital now stands, bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Pine, and Spruce streets, with the exception of a strip fifty feet in depth on the Spruce street front, which was then owned by the Proprietaries, and was by them, about ten years later, granted to the hospital, with an annuity of £40.

A plan for a complete suite of buildings was then adopted, and it was resolved to erect at once one of the wings, which would afford sufficiently ample accommodations for the time being. The plan adopted was the one which has from time to time been carried out in the erection of the present commodious and convenient structure, and the wing first erected was the one facing Eighth street. On the 28th of May, 1755, the corner-stone of the new building was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. It is at the southeast corner, and the side which faces Eighth street contains the following inscription, which was prepared by Benjamin Franklin:—

"In the year of CHRIST
MDCCLV.
GEORGE the Second happily reigning
(For he sought the happiness of his people)
PHILADELPHIA flourishing
(For its inhabitants were publick spirited)
This Building,
By the bounty of the Government,
And of many private persons,
Was plously founded
For the relief of the sick and miserable:
May the God of Mercies
Bless the Undertaking."

The roof of the building was raised on the 27th of October, 1755, and in December of the following year it was so far advanced that the patients were removed to it from the temporary hospital. The institution was now well under way, and during the period that elapsed previous to the Revolution, its prosperity was great and continually increasing. Its management was so popular with the people, and its usefulness so evident to all, that contributions flowed in freely, and large amounts were realized from the admission fees of visitors; while jury fines, contested sums of money, and residuary amounts in the hands of trustees still unclaimed, were deposited in its treasury. For the purpose of receiving small sums, a box marked "Charity for the Hospital" was placed in the house of every manager, the suggestion originating with Benjamin Franklin, who was a zealous patron of the Institution throughout. From England, also, came frequent legacies in land and money. Of these early contributions and legacies, the following were among the largest:—By Chief Justice William Allen, £350; his mother, Mary Allen, £160; Mary Andrew, £200; Joshua Crosby, £200; William Denny, £113; George Emlen, £100; Governor James Hamilton, £100; Isaac Morris, £100; William Neate, of London, £100; Charles Osborne, £150; the two Israel Pembertons, £100 each; Samuel Powell, £108; and Dr. Lloyd Zachary, £380, all of which were made previous to 1761. In 1776, the capital stock of the institution, independently of the buildings, amounted to about $56,000, and the annual income from the productive capital was about $3500. A marked increase in the number of patients admitted likewise took place, there having been but 53 in the year 1753-54, while there were 153 in 1760-61, 382 in 1770-71, and 435 in the year preceding the Declaration of Independence.

The Days of Financial Distress.

But the war against the mother country did not pass without seriously crippling the institution, as it did all of a similar character. The Hospital was taken possession of by the British army, on their entrance into the city, and by them the bedding, medicines, and instruments were appropriated for their own uses; and though the building was restored by them to the Managers, the mischief done was not repaired, and no compensation made for the losses inflicted. The Managers published a statement in the autumn of 1785, showing a loss of productive capital consequent on the revolutionary troubles amounting to about £8000. The greater part of this loss resulted from the ungenerous conduct of some of the debtors of the institution, who took advantage of the law enforcing the receipt of paper money to discharge their obligations in the greatly depreciated currency. The income from the remainder of the capital was frequently paid in the same worthless paper, and was thus greatly diminished. On one occasion, its circumstances were so reduced, that a small loan of specie had to be obtained to prevent a total suspension of its operations. The Legislature came to its rescue in March, 1780, with a grant of £10,000; but this was also paid in currency, and realized the paltry sum of £164. The expenses of the institution were still double the income, although they had been so greatly reduced that in the year 1788-89 but 77 patients were admitted, and of these only 28 were on the charity list, while at one time the average number of inmates was reduced to 47, consisting chiefly of incurable lunatics.

Prosperity Returns After the Revolution.

But the Hospital had passed through the most distressing period of its history, and with the gradual settlement of the country its management became more energetic, contributions again flowed in, old claims were enforced, old legacies hunted up, and the most rigid economy practised in the institution.

An appeal was also made to the Legislature in January, 1792, particular stress being laid upon the necessity of completing the buildings according to the original plan, in order that there might be sufficient accommodations for the lunatics, without encroaching upon the space required for the other class of patients. The Legislature responded generously, and in April, 1796, made a further grant, the whole amounting to about $76,000.

Completion of all the Buildings.

The erection of the western wing was undertaken in 1794, and was sufficiently advanced towards completion in 1796, to warrant the reception of patients; but it was not until the year 1805 that the central portion was finished, and the original plan carried out in all its details. Although it was afterwards found necessary to erect various outbuildings for different purposes, and the sums granted from time to time by the Legislature for building purposes were insufficient to meet all the expenses, as was the intention of the charter, the grant of $25,000, in 1796, appears to have exhausted the bounty of the law-makers, and from that day to the present the hospital has received no pecuniary assistance whatever from the State Government.

The Lying-in and Seamen's Departments Established.

In addition to extending the facilities of the Hospital for the reception of such cases as were contemplated at the time of its foundation, its usefulness was further extended about the beginning of the century. In 1799, George Latimer, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, proposed to the managers an arrangement by which sick and disabled seamen, belonging to the mercantile marine as well as to the navy, were to be admitted to the benefits of the Hospital. From this resulted the present arrangement, under which such seamen of the merchant service as are entitled to Governmental care when disabled, in consideration of the hospital money deducted from their wages, are received for a certain weekly board, paid by the National Government, and retained until restored to health, or removed by order of the Collector. In January, 1803, a lying-in department was also established for the benefit of poor and deserving married women. This department, subsequent to March, 1807, was supported by a donation from the "First City Troop," of a sum derived from their pay for services rendered during the Revolution. For many years an income of from $500 to $600 was derived from this source. From an early period in its history, it had also been the custom to furnish relief to out-door patients, but there was little system in this previous to 1807, when a regular dispensary for such purposes was established, and physicians appointed. In 1817, as the Philadelphia Dispensary, which had the same objects in view, had come into efficient operation, the whole system was abandoned.

West's Painting of "Christ Healing the Sick."

In September, 1800, the Managers of the Hospital had written to Benjamin West, then residing in England, and, after paying a becoming tribute to the liberality of the English contributors, had solicited him to aid them with his pencil. West acquiesced in the proposition, and commenced work upon his great production entitled "Christ Healing the Sick." In 1810 he gave notice that the painting might soon be expected, but so great was the admiration that it elicited on all sides, when placed on exhibition in England, and so determined were the patrons of art in that country to retain it, that time passed and the promised painting came not. But the artist at once commenced the preparation of a copy, which he resolved should exceed the original in merit; and in October, 1817, it arrived in this country and was placed on exhibition in a building erected for the express purpose, an admission fee of twenty-five cents being exacted from visitors. From this source over $25,000 has been realized, and after deducting all the expenses connected with it, there has remained a clear profit to the Hospital of full $15,000.

Increase in Capital and Income.

In addition to this, the Institution at various times has been the recipient of several handsome legacies. Among these was that of John Keble, who, besides a considerable amount of real estate, left money and securities equivalent to $15,000, which were received in July, 1809; while Stephen Girard's legacy, amounting to nearly $30,000, came into the treasury in July, 1832. It will be remembered by many that the wife of the millionaire and benefactor of Philadelphia was for a long period one of the unfortunate inmates of the insane department of the Hospital, and that in May, 1791, a child was born to him within its precincts, but died soon after.

From the various sources enumerated above, and the energy displayed in the management of the institution, its capital gradually increased from the $27,000 to which it had sunk in 1783, to $45,000 in 1793, to $62,000 in 1803, to $124,000 in 1813, to $172,000 in 1823, and to $260,000 in 1833. The annual income of the institution in 1796 had sunk to $1000; in 1835, it had increased to nearly $15,000. In 1790, the number of patients admitted annually was but 78; in 1800, it had increased to 176; in 1810, to 368; in 1820, to 749; in 1830, to 1130; after which, the average for several years was somewhat over 1000. The average number of inmates at one time increased from 46 to 225. The number of poor patients admitted was regulated by the state of the funds, and was increased from time to time. In 1807 only 50 beds were allowed for poor patients; while in 1823, the number was increased to 90, and in 1835, to 120.

About this time a new era dawned upon the institution, in the establishment of

The Hospital for the Insane.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held in May, 1831, it was decided that a separate asylum for the insane was expedient, and in 1835 the sum of $325,000 was realized from the sale of lots on the east, west, and southwest of the Hospital. The site selected for the new building was a farm extending from Haverford to the West Chester road, containing about one hundred acres. But this article has already assumed such lengthy proportions, that we must reserve the history and workings of the latter institution for another occasion.

The transfer of the insane patients to the new building greatly increased the rooms and facilities for the accommodation of the sick and disabled. But the entire western wing had to be remodelled and repaired before it was adapted to ordinary purposes. About the close of the first century of the existence of the Hospital, the eastern wing and the centre were also remodelled and repaired, and the institution is now as well adapted to its objects as any other in the world.

The Prosperity of the Hospital During the Past Ten Years

can best be shown by a comparative statement of its operations during the years 1855-56 and 1865-66. To this we annex the material portions of the report for the year 1866-67, which was read at the annual meeting of the contributors, which was held yesterday afternoon.

	1855-6.			1865-6.			1866-7.		
	Pay.	Free.	Total.	Pay.	Free.	Total.	Pay.	Free.	Total.
No. Patients at close of April	42	108	150	30	126	156	38	133	171
Admitted during the year	560	1154	1714	491	1509	2000	434	1339	1773
Treated during the year	602	1262	1864	521	1635	2156	472	1472	1944
Discharged	558	1155	1713	483	1502	1985	.....	.....	1773
Remaining	44	107	151	38	133	171	.....	.....	171

Of the whole number admitted and discharged during each of the above years, the details were as follows:—

	1855-6.	1865-6.	1866-7
Under 18 years of age	174	273	243
Single	998	982	863
Married	419	581	499
Widowed	123	164	168
Average Number	...	166 8	170
Average Numb'r days in Hospital	71	28¾	31½
Percentage Discha'd, Cured	68	69·5	...
Percentage Discha'd, Relieved	11·6	13·9	...
Percentage Died	8·3	8·2	...

Since the establishment of the Hospital there have been admitted into this branch of it 79,181 patients, of whom 49,333 have been supported at the expense of the institution. Of the whole number 61,167 were cured, 10,045 relieved, and 7554 died. The expense of maintaining the Hospital during the past year amounted to $58,714·80. The following Managers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mordecai L. Dawson, John Farnum, William Biddle, John M. Whitall, Alexander J. Derbyshire, Samuel Mason, S. Morris Wain, Samuel Welsh, Wistar Morris, Caleb Cope, Adolph E. Borie, Jacob P. Jones. Treasurer, John T. Lewis.

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Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.

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One case nearly yard wide, 16c.

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N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·40. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Fairy and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair O Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

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An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

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FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

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A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

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VINETA.

Vineta is the name of a lake on the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic. Tradition relates that a city stood here in old times, which sunk beneath the waters.

Faintly from the lake at twilight stealing,
Sounds of evening bells float in the air;
Solemn echoes of the church-bells pealing,
Far down in the sunken city there.

Sometimes, at no stated day or hour,
Gazing in the waters, you will see
Glittering turrets, or a ruined tower,
Turned to gold by some strange alchemy.

Soon it disappears—but there is a story
That once seen it never is forgot—
And the fisherman, lured by its glory,
Haunts forever the enchanted spot.

Heedless of dark rocks that have no pity,
With his last despairing gasp for breath,
"One more glimpse," he cries, "of that bright city!"
And drifts onward—onward to his death.

Gently from my heart at twilight stealing,
Olden memories seem to fill the air:
Seem like silver bells, so softly pealing,
Far down in the past I've buried there.

Sometimes in my dreams—alas! dreams only—
Do I see the Past reflected there,
Waking, all the Present seems so lonely;
Dreaming, all the Past so strangely fair.

So your busy Present cannot claim me;
For I live within my own sad heart,
Though the careless and the thoughtless blame me,
Yet I choose for aye to walk apart.

THE FIRST SEWING MACHINE.

It is a little thing, that first machine, which goes into a box of the capacity of about a cubic foot and a half. Every contrivance in it has been since improved, and new devices have been added; but no successful sewing machine has ever been made, of all the seven hundred thousand now in existence, which does not contain some of the essential devices of this first attempt. We make this assertion without hesitation or reserve, because it is, we believe, the one point upon which all the great makers are agreed. Judicial decisions have repeatedly affirmed it.

Like all the other inventors, Mr. Howe found that when he had completed his machine his difficulties had but begun. After he had brought the machine to the point of making a few stitches, he went to Boston one day to get a tailor to come to Cambridge and arrange some cloth for sewing, and give his opinion as to the quality of the work done by the machine. The comrades of the man to whom he first applied dissuaded him from going, alleging that a sewing machine, if it worked well, must necessarily reduce the whole fraternity of tailors to beggary; and this proved to be the unchangeable conviction of the tailors for the next ten years. It is probable that the machines first made would have been destroyed by violence, but for another fixed opinion of the tailors, which was, that no machine could be made that would really answer the purpose.

It seems strange now that the tailors of Boston could have persisted so long in such an opinion, for Mr. Howe, a few weeks after he had finished his first model, gave them an opportunity to see what it could do. He placed his little engine in one of the rooms of the Quincy Hall Clothing Manufactory, and, seating himself before it, offered to sew up any seam that might be brought to him. One unbelieving tailor after another brought a garment, and saw its long seams sewed perfectly, at the rate of two hundred and fifty stitches a minute, which was about seven times as fast as the work could be done by hand. For two weeks he sat there daily, and sewed up seams for all who chose to bring them to him. He amused himself, at intervals, in executing rows of ornamental stitching, and he showed the strength of the machine by sewing the thick plaited skirts of frock coats to the bodies. At last, he challenged five of the swiftest seamstresses in the establishment to sew a race with the machine. Ten seams of equal length were prepared for sewing, five of which were laid by the machine, and the other five given to the girls. The gentleman who held the watch, and who was to decide the wager, testified, upon oath, that the five girls were the fastest sewers that could be found, and that they sewed "as fast as they could—much faster than they were in the habit of sewing"—faster than they could have kept on for an hour. Nevertheless, Mr. Howe finished his five seams a little sooner than the girls finished their five; and the umpire, who was himself a tailor, has sworn that "the work done on the machine was the neatest and strongest."

Upon reading testimony like this, we wonder that manufacturers did not instantly set Mr. Howe at work making sewing machines. Not one was ordered. Not a tailor encouraged him by word or deed. Some objected that the machine did not make the whole garment. Others dreaded to encounter the fierce opposition of the journeymen. Others really thought it would beggar all handsewers, and refrained from using it on principle. Others admitted the utility of the machine and the excellence of the work done by it, but, said they, "we are doing well as we are, and fear to make such a change." The great cost of the machine was a most serious obstacle to its introduction.—*James Parton, in Atlantic Monthly for May.*

PUNCH.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

Mingle them kindly,
Th' elements four—
Mystical Nature
Works by the four.

Press ye the lemon,
Juicy and tart;
Life's inner kernel
Harbors a smart.

Now with the sugar's
Mild mellow power
Tame ye and temper
Wisely the sour.

Pour then the water,
Flowing and clear—
Water embraceth
Calmly the sphere.

Now with the spirit
Charm ye the bowl—
Life of the living,
Soul of the soul.

Ere it exhaleth,
Swift be it quaff'd:
Only when glowing
Strengthens the draught.

SIGNIFICANT PASSWORDS.—A curious reminiscence of the late war is noted by a writer at Berlin. The passwords and corresponding answers issued by Prince Frederick Charles to his army during the momentous period from June 28 to July 1 were:—June 28, password, "At them;" answer, "Fritz." June 29, password, "Follow me;" answer, "Carl." June 30, password, "Hold him fast;" answer, "Louis." July 1, password, "Knock him down;" answer, "Ernest." It will be easily seen that there is a connection between the passwords and answers, and that the names in the latter refer to the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles, Louis Napoleon, and the King of Hanover.

A MARINE SURVEY.—An important geographical work is about to be executed under the superintendence of the War Department at Vienna. The old sea charts of the Adriatic being now very untrustworthy, the minister has ordered the Geographical Institute to fit out an expedition, in connection with the Academy of Sciences, for the purpose of making a careful survey of the Austrian coasts of that sea. The Italian Government has also been communicated with on the subject, and is preparing a similar expedition for surveying the Italian coast.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—The *Hebrew National*, a new weekly journal, published in London, gives some interesting statistics of the Jewish race. It says that there are now living about 6,000,000 Israelites, about half of whom live in Europe. There are 1,300,000 in Russia; in Austria, 900,000; in Prussia, 254,000; and in all other parts of Germany, 192,000; in France, about 80,000; in Switzerland, 3000; in Great Britain, about 42,000; in Syria and Asiatic Turkey, 52,000; in Morocco and North Africa, 610,000; in East Asia, 500,800; in America, 250,000; in Belgium, 1800; in Denmark, 6500; in Italy, 4500.

—We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers the accession of a new European sovereign. Prince Henry XXII of Reuss-Greiz, having attained his majority, had ascended the throne of that country, which since 1859 has been governed by his mother, the Princess Caroline, as regent. The extent of the territory over which Prince Henry XXII is now ruler is seven square miles.

—The young ladies of Alabama have adopted a new style of waterfall. It consists of a cocoanut fastened on the back part of the head by means of ribbons. The cocoanut being hollow, the ladies carry their rouge, hair oil, and painting materials in it. The new style gives universal satisfaction, and it is expected will be introduced hereabouts before a great while.

—Mr. J. Ham Friswell, author of "The Gentle Life," and a writer of heavily brilliant essays in the *Saturday Review*, is about to publish an edition of Sydney's "Arcadia," which he has edited and annotated.

—Professor Madvig, of Copenhagen, is at work upon an edition of Cicero's "De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum," which may be looked for some time during the present year.

—The current number of *Macmillan's Magazine* adds to the large stock of Eliana by a gossippy article entitled "Charles Lamb—Gleanings after his Biographers."

—An illustrated edition of the novels of George Eliot is in course of publication. It is issued in sixpenny numbers, the series commencing with "Adam Bede."

—A new edition is announced of M. Taine's "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise," which is by all odds the best foreign history of English literature ever written.

—M. G. Nicholaïdes, a Cretan, has lately published a strategical commentary on the Iliad, which has been translated into French, and is very highly spoken of.

—Two new Italian journals are talked of, *La Verita*, a daily, to be published at Bologna, and *Il Veritæ Cattolico*, a Venetian periodical of a religious character.

—The last number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* contains the first four chapters of Mr. Henry Kingsley's new serial story, "Mademoiselle Mathilde."

—The students of Milton will find something to their taste in the April number of *Good Words*, in the shape of a fresh translation of some of his Italian sonnets.

—Mr. William L. Gage has nearly ready a translation from the German of Francke on "The Rise and Progress of the Orphan Houses of Halle."

—The Prussian Government has allowed a sum of thirty thousand thalers a year for the completion of the cathedral at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

—London proposes to have street bridges like the one across Broadway. Two hundred persons are killed in the streets of that city annually by vehicles.

—The *Oriental Review*, a new magazine, is to appear once a fortnight at Florence, from the 1st of April. Its editor is Professor de Gubernatis.

—The Queen of the Belgians has opened a fancy fair, established by the Philharmonic Society, to assist in the establishment of cheap kitchens for the working classes.

—A naughty girl has been arrested in Paris for pouring boiling water on her papa, beating him with a club, and otherwise improperly conducting herself.

—Lady Emily Peel has presented Sir Robert with a first-born son, after eleven years of marriage.—*London Paper.*

—The wheat crop of Wisconsin is said to promise a larger yield this season than was ever before known.

—There are every year, in Russia, 380 horse fairs, in 193 localities.

—A cross-grained old bachelor says that "tin" is the favorite *belle* metal nowadays.

—Rumor says that the Chicago lake tunnel profited the contractors about $46,000.

—Spell the Grecian Archipelago in three letters? Why E, G, and C, of course.

—Louis Napoleon, or Napoleon III, is fifty-nine years old.

—The needle-gun sows many tears!

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33,
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
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Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White.
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, 1 26]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
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Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
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D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL.

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ACCUMULATION, $500,000
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

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Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cobley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M. from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans May —, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port May 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK	Wednesday, May 15
CITY OF NEW YORK	Saturday, May 18
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, June 1

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$3[illegible]
To London	115	To London	3[illegible]
To Paris	125	To Paris	4[illegible]

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $3[illegible] currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
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Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS and WAGON COVERS.

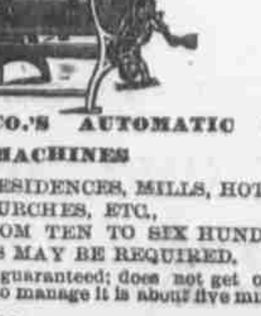
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mr]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA.
September Term, 1866. No. 37.
JANE INGERSOLL vs. JARED INGERSOLL.

To Jared Ingersoll, Respondent:—Take notice of a rule in the above case, this day granted, returnable Saturday, May 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. MORTON P. HENRY,
Attorney for Libellant.
4 30 tu6t* April 27, 1867.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 23stuth3m

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILAD.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

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NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1]

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

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7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at high market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
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No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers [22 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

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Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
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Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
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CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 13m

NEW STATE LOAN.

Past due Loans of the State of Pennsylvania, with the accrued interest thereon, taken in payment for the New State Loan of Pennsylvania.

Amounts to suit purchasers, without charge.

For sale by

J. E. RIDGWAY,
BANKER,
5 2 12t NO. 57 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 20, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of condemned property:—

29,013 Woollen Blankets.	164 Haversacks.
16,493 Trowsers, Inf'y.	111 Knapsacks.
2,349 " Mounted.	1,236 Knit Jackets.
1,782 Sack Coats, lined.	482 Great-Coat Straps.
16,751 " unlined.	23 Sashes.
2,473 Uniform Coats.	12 Pairs Chevrons.
3,720 Jackets.	31½ Pairs Shoulder Scales.
589 Great Coats, Inf'y.	9 Canteens.
641 " Mounted.	59 Bed Sacks.
701 Shirts.	59 Picks.
237 Drawers.	5 Pick and Axe Handles.
3,366 Pairs Stockings.	6 Wall Tents.
6½ Pairs Boots.	4 Wall Tent Flies.
16 Pairs Bootees.	80 Hat Feathers.
111 Forage Caps.	16 Hat Bugles.
1,577 Cap Covers.	16 Hat Eagles.
21 Hats, crossed sabres.	40 Sets Drum Snares.
81 Hat Cords and Tassels.	30 Drum Cords.
3 Sibley Tents.	3 Trumpets.
25 Shelter Tents.	24 Bugles.
8 Fifes.	10 Bugle Cords and Tassels.
29 Drum Heads.	1,550 Sets Tent Poles.
5 Drum Slings.	450 Yards 10 oz. Duck.
13½ Pairs Drumsticks.	68 Yards 12 oz. Duck.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Sale to take place at the Clothing Warehouse (Hospital grounds).

By order of Major-General Thomas,
G. A. HULL,
4 29 12t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses on Eighteenth street, near E, in this city, a quantity of Damaged Hospital Property, embracing the following-named articles, viz.:—

Blankets,	Tin Cups,
Bed-sacks,	Plates and Tumblers,
Mosquito Bars,	Copper Boilers,
Mattresses,	Chairs,
Hospital Clothing,	Tables,
Iron Bedsteads,	Benches,
Desks,	Barrels,
Splints,	Bottles,
Stoves and Pipe,	Medicines,
Mess Chests,	Printing Presses,
Medicine Chests and Panniers,	Old Iron, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Goods to be removed within five days.
C. SUTHERLAND,
5 4 4t Assistant Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.

SALE OF POWDER

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the NAVY YARD, BOSTON, Massachusetts, at noon on THURSDAY, the ninth (9th) day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1500) barrels of POWDER, composed of rifle cannon, musket, and ordinary cannon powder, and eighteen hundred (1800) pounds compressed powder.

These powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
4 24 13t Chief of Bureau.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM CASE.

Legality of the Affair—Opinions of Attorney-General Brewster, and Counsellors Perkins and Biddle—The Proposed Diamond Distribution Improper, Etc.

The following important documents have been handed to us for publication:—

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL, PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.—To Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., and President of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers.—SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 3, 1867, enclosing copies of Act of Incorporation, Minutes of Meeting, and By-laws, of the association of which you are President, and as to which you addressed me.

The subject you submit to me has, before this, been presented to me by Mr. Kemble, the State Treasurer, and by General Sickel. The papers you send me have been examined by me. I have also seen and read an advertisement of the scheme of the Board of Supervisors of your Incorporation, and published in different papers of this city.

From the foregoing papers and from the narrative contained in your letter, I have arrived at the following conclusions:—

The quest on you proposed to me I will answer. It is practically a general question, as follows:—An inquiry "of my views on the case as it now stands."

First. The scheme proposed, unless specially and expressly authorized by law, is criminal, and will expose all engaged in or concerned with it to indictment. It is really that immoral and pernicious thing, a lottery, and nothing else. It therefore becomes all who have authority in this Incorporation to pause before they act and adopt so vicious a contrivance to carry out the powers given by the statute, and if there is a doubt as to their right thus to do, to have that doubt resolved by a judicial decision, and not to act on this scheme and assume that, by artfully contrived phrases and ambiguous terms, the Legislature intended to repeal a portion of the criminal law of the State, and created again a system of gambling that once, like a pestilence, prevailed to the ruin of the people and dishonor of the Commonwealth, and against which the advancing Christian civilization raised its voice, and a system that now exists nowhere but in governments cursed with slavery, or where gambling in all its forms is allowed by law.

Second. The acts of the first meeting were not legal. A majority of the corporators were not present, and the statute does not give authority to a corporator to delegate his power to any one.

Third. The supervisors having been created at the first meeting, were created by those who had no power to create them, and I will further add that had the meeting been properly and legally held by the corporators, they could not have created such a body of supervisors and given to them the power that is given to them by the by-laws, and surrendered to them for a consideration all of the important franchises of the corporation. Among the supervisors chosen there is not one of the original corporators selected by the Legislature, but there are men who have been long known as lottery venders and whose names are notoriously connected with lottery grants in other States.

Fourth. I have read the statute; I have read the minutes; I have read the by-laws; and I have read the proposed scheme, and it is my opinion that the statute does not authorize any such scheme; and as Attorney-General I request you, as the President of the corporation, to give these corporators notice that I will resist the execution of that scheme by prompt legal proceedings.

I believe I have substantially complied with your request. At your proposed meeting on Tuesday you can treat the former action of the minority of the corporation as a nullity, as all that was done by them was illegal, and you can then proceed to regularly and legally organize your corporation, and execute the powers expressly given by the charter to do a lawful and proper thing in a lawful and reputable way.

If you require any further advice from me, do not hesitate to call on me. I thank you for your courtesy, and for the nice sense of public duty that induced you to appeal to the law officer of the Commonwealth to help you hinder a proposed wrong under color of law.

I have the honor, sir, to be respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

THE OPINIONS OF SAMUEL C. PERKINS AND G. W. BIDDLE, ESQS.

To the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers:—There have been submitted to us, by members of the Corporation, a letter dated the 4th instant, addressed to Brigadier-General R. G. Sickel, Treasurer, by Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster the Attorney-General, together with the Act of Incorporation, passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor March 6, 1867; also the minutes of the meeting for the organization of the Corporation, and the By-Laws adopted for its government.

There is a perfectly plain legal method of testing any one of the questions involved in the letter of the law officer of the Commonwealth, or which he may desire to raise under this Act of Assembly, and we cannot but express our surprise that the public press should have been made the vehicle of attack upon the corporation and individuals connected with it, instead of resort being had to the courts of justice. We are further of opinion that the character of some of the articles which have appeared in print are essentially libellous.

Our advice is that the Corporation and its officers go on under the act, and use all such legal remedies for the maintenance, defense, and protection of their rights as may from time to time seem expedient.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
GEORGE W. BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1867.

Artemus Ward—A Reminiscence.

A writer in the *Sunday Times*, in a notice of the late Charles F. Browne, gives the first letter of "Artemus Ward." When it appeared in the columns of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, it was generally taken in earnest by readers, and "A. Ward" was looked upon for some time as a veritable showman:—

"*To the Editor of the Plaindealer:*—

"SIR:—I'm moving along—slowly along—down tords your place. I want you to write me a letter, sayin how's the show bizness in your place. My show at present consists of three moral bears, a kangaroo, amoozin little rascal—'twould make you larf to death to see the little cuss jump up and squeal—wacks fingers of G. Washington, General Taylor, John Bunyan, Dr. Kidd, and Dr. Webster in the act of killing Dr. Parkman, besides several miscellaneous moral works, stattoots of celebrated piruts and murderers, etc., ekalled by few and excluded by none. Now, Mr. Editor, scratch off a few lines sayin how is the show bizness down to your place. I shall have my handbills done at your office, depend upon it. I want you should get my handbills up in flaming style.

"Also get up a tremendous excitement in yur paper 'bout my unparalled show. We must work on their feels—come the moral on them strong. If it's a temperance community, tell 'em I signed the pledge fifteen minutes arter ise born. But on the contrary, if your people take their tods, say that Mr. Ward is as genial a feller as ever we met—full of conviviality and the life and soul of the soshul Bored. Take, don't you? If you say anything 'bout my show, say that my snaix is as harmless as a new-born babe. What a interesting study it is to see a zoological animal like a snaix under perfect subjection! My Kangaroo is the most larfable little cuss I ever saw—all for fifteen cents. I am anxyus to skewer your influocence. I repect in regard to them handbills, that I shall get them struck off up to your printin offis. My peritical sentiments agree with you exactly. I know they do, becaus I never saw a man whoose didn't. Respectfully yours,
"A. WARD.

"P. S.—You scratch my back and I'le scratch your back."

THE FREEMASONS OF FRANCE.—The French Freemasons are about to hold an international festival. The Grand Orient of France will celebrate the summer solstice by a festival and a banquet, which will take place on the 15th of June. At this meeting the presidents or delegates of all the lodges will be assembled, and doubtless the Universal Exhibition will attract a great number of Freemasons from every quarter of the globe. The Grand Orient, in this exceptional circumstance, thought it a good opportunity to unite the links which bind the scattered members of the Masonic brotherhood; and the Orient invites the freemasons of the grand lodges and lodges to join in the characteristic festival which will be held on the 15th of June.

INDULGENCES.—The English papers repor that Archbishop Manning has obtained of the Pope an indulgence of one year to all who shall devoutly recite the Gloria Patria and Ave Maria, with the intention of obtaining from God the perfect "conversion" of the English nation to obedience of the faith and reccociliation to the chair of St. Peter.

AN INNOVATION.—The latest innovation in the usage and custom of the Established Church of Scotland is the celebration of marriage publicly in church before the congregation, instead of privately at the residences of the parties. This plan is stated to be in conformity with the Directory of Public Worship and the ancient practice of the Presbyterian Church.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31 CENTS.

"Gordon's" Best Ginghams, 37 cents.
Ginghams, every style and grade, 25 cents up.
Calicoes, all the new styles, 12½ to 20 cents.
Buff and White Prints, handsome effects.

FOR PROMENADE SUITS.

Chene Mohair Poplins, 31 to 50 cents.
Newest Shades Plain Alpacas, 50 to 75 cents.
"Melanges," still a good assortment, 37 to 75 cents.
"Princess" Mohairs, a fresh lot, 75 cents.
Steel Colored Lustrous Poplins, $1 00.
Silk and Wool Chene Poplins, $1 00.

WOOL DELAINES.

Pink, Blue, Pearl, Amber, etc. etc.
Single and Double Width Delaines, 37½ cents to $1.
Black Wool Delaines, Tamise, etc.

BLACK SILKS.

Just the right kinds for Mantles.
Fine Black Gros Grain, $2 00 up.

GRENADINES.

Black Grounds in Figures and Stripes.
White Grounds in Plains and Figures.
Some great auction bargains, 31 cents up.

CASSIMERES.

All-wool Goods for Boys' Wear, 75 cents.
Check Cassimeres, good, for 95 cents.
Fine Mixtures, elegant, for $1 25.
Ladies' Cloakings, a superb stock.
Fancies for Ladies' and Misses'.
Fine Coatings for best custom.

[1 2stuth4p

RICH BLACK SILKS

OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES,

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,

From late Auction Sales, at REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET

5 7 3t ABOVE WILLOW,

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS

WHITE AND BLACK CHECK SILKS

AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

5 7 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BLACK ALPACAS

OF ALL GRADES,

From late Auction Sales, at REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

5 7 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PULE DO.
STRIPED DO.

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 23 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces,
Turead Veils from $2 50,
WHITE GOODS,
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains,
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents,
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 5 6 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE F

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
S. Lichtenthaler & Son, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1mp

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING

OF

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

100 PIECES

YARD AND A HALF WIDE

VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

1000 PIECES

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

500 PIECES

BEST MAKES

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

CHOICE DESIGNS

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

250 PIECES

English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

50 SHEETS

EXTRA QUALITY

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

100 PIECES

NEW CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,

3 16 stuthgmsp] ALL WIDTHS.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

REMOVAL

OF

TOWNSEND & CO.

TO

No. 59 North SECOND Street,

BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our

REMOVAL

To, No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and HALL CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upon Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.

The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 26 2m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—BEST LOCATION IN THE city. Near the cars. Apply at No. 713 North TWENTIETH Street. Parties can have a choice of fine rooms, if applied for at once, with a genteel family. The ground is the highest in the city, and there cannot be a more pleasant city summer residence found. 4 30 10t

THE HOUSE No. 114 S. TWELFTH STREET is open for Boarders. Suits of Rooms and Single Rooms. Newly papered and painted. 5 6 6t*

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 1221 Walnut street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FINE LARGE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, RICH BROCATELLE CURTAINS, OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1221 Walnut street, full particulars in catalogues. [5 4 3t
May be examined early on the morning of sale.

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street,
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, SIX PIANO FORTES, ORGAN, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, a large and very attractive assortment of excellent furniture. [5 7 2t

To Carpenters, Builders, and others.
BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE MOYAMENSING HALL, Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property,
On Saturday,
May 11, at 12 o'clock, Noon, on the premises, all the material in the large and valuable building known as the Moyamensing Hall, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Ninth street.
The purchaser must remove the brick, stone, and other materials of said building, within sixty days after the day of sale. Terms, Cash. [5 7 4t

Sale No. 1914 Pine street,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
13th inst., at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior household furniture, etc. [5 7 5t

Sale No. 851 North Seventh street,
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH MANTEL CLOCK, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 851 North Seventh street, by catalogue, the handsome walnut parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. [5 7 6t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., ON FRIDAY, MAY 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE, will include—
MONROE STREET, No. 316.—Three story brick Dwelling, 15 feet by 26—two fronts. Sale peremptory.
NORTH FRONT STREET, between Race and Vine streets, No. 237.—Valuable five story brick Store 17 feet front by about 50 feet deep, fronting on Front and Water streets. [5 6 4t

TO FARMERS AND BUTCHERS.
SALE OF 51 STALLS IN THE GREEN-HILL MARKET HOUSE, SEVENTEENTH AND POPLAR STREETS.
On Thursday,
May 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Seventeenth and Poplar streets, the following Stalls in the Green-hill Market House, viz.:—Nos. 5 to 32, 39 to 52, and 65 to 73, all inclusive. [5 1 8t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

LAST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON.
HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,
Comprising in part the entire recent importation of A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.
B. SCOTT, JR., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 7, 8, and 9, at ¼ before 8 o'clock, the entire recent importation of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, comprising about 275 really highest class Modern Paintings, together with a number of American productions, making in all one of the best collections ever offered in this country. Among the artists represented are—

FOREIGN:		
Theo. Gerard,	Troyon,	David Col,
Roffiaen,	L. Robbe,	Cuas. Deikert,
H. Savry,	Ver Hoeven Ball,	C. J. de Vogel,
J. Ruyten,	Boogaerdt,	F. Kruseman,
A. Van Hamme,	Veyrasset,	De Vos,
B. C. Koek Koek,	Lion,	Von Seben,
F. Musin,	W. Verschuur,	Strebel,
De-la-Haye,	L. Lampe,	Maes,
Serrure,	Vaarman,	J. Le Bret,
L. Julliard.	Van Sevendonck,	C. Wanters,
Jas. E. Meadows,	E. Verboeckhoven, and others.	
AMERICAN:		
E. Moran,	E. D. Lewis,	T. Moran,
Jas. Hamilton,	Mifne Ramsey,	J. R. Lambdin,
G. W. Nicholson,	H. C. Bispham,	T. Butler,
J. Fulkner,	H. Helmick, and others.	J. Walker,

The Paintings will be on view on Tuesday, with catalogues, until 10 o'clock P. M., and continue until evening of sale.
The attractive character and high class of the Paintings render this sale well worthy the attention of collectors, connoisseurs, and dealers. [4 27 10t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 8th, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full line of new and desirable goods for present sales. [5 4 3t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street,
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, STECK PIANO-FORTE, LARGE MIRRORS, SILVER PLATED WARE, SEWING MACHINES, CEDAR CHESTS, TRUNKS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, velvet, brussels, Venetian and ingrain carpets, mirrors, etc.,
Also, one splendid Steck piano-forte, cost $750.
Also, six sets of elegant walnut and chesnut cottage furniture.
Also, an assortment of cedar chests and travelling trunks.
Also, 8 Singer sewing machines. [5 7 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 1y

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

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R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

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THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

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McCLELLAND & CO.,
PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
May 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a prime and desirable assortment of women's and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 3 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,
On Thursday morning,
May 9, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
SPECIAL OFFERINGS OF WOOLLENS,
to close a consignment, of a favorite make, including Austrian fancy cassimeres, coatings, and cloakings; French black drap d'ete etc.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [5 3 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 10, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [5 4 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 13, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [5 7 5t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ICE PITCHERS.

MEAD & CO.,

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR.

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I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

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LINWOOD BUILDING LOTS.—FOR sale, near Linwood Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a large number of very desirable Lots, pleasantly situated, having an extensive view of the river Delaware, close to schools, churches, post office, and stores. Good spring water abounds. The location high and healthy, within three-quarters of an hour's ride of Philadelphia; accessible some eight or ten times a day, by either railroad cars or steamboat. Few places are so convenient for a residence for persons doing business in Philadelphia, or for persons retiring from business.
For further information inquire of the subscriber, at MARCUS HOOK STEAMBOAT LANDING, or at LINWOOD STATION, or at the office of JAMES R. CUMMINS, No. 504 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
SAMUEL T. WALKER, Agent.
N. B.—Several good Farms close by are also offered for sale. 5 2thstu3t*

FOR SALE—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS three-story Brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, No. 614 RACE Street. Lot 22 feet 9 inches front by 158 feet deep to Hallows street. With all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 4 6t No. 152 South FOURTH Street

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—THE property at the S. E. corner of CHURCH Lane and CHEW Street, 420 feet on Chew street and 225 feet on Church lane, with small cottage and stable.
Lot graded and planted with choice trees—one of the most desirable lots in Germantown for a handsome residence. WILLIAM H. BACON,
5 2 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—HANDsome stone Residence, CHEW Street, second house east of Church Lane. Lot 146 by 337½ feet, beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, hedge, etc. Early possession. WILLIAM H. BACON,
5 2 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished.
Apply at No. 221 CHESNUT Street,
4 27 1f second story.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL,
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.
This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to
BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.
4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 521 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH Stories in Building No. 109 S. THIRD Street to let. 5 4 3t*

DESK ROOM.—PART OF A FURNISHED Office for rent, at C. H. ELLIOT'S, No. 46 S. THIRD Street. 5 7 3t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4